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PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

The present number of our journal contains the speech of the Sovereign, and an account of the opening of Parliament, and both subjects will be found treated with comment in their proper department; but upon this page we prefer taking a wider field of reflection than is opened to us by these topics in the abstract; and looking forward to the programme of what should be acted in the theatre of legislation, we bend our glance upon the works of the future session rather than upon the immediate incidents by which it is ushered into life.

It will not be denied that a vast and almost overwhelming responsibility will rest upon both Government and Parliament during the next three months—a responsibility which the nation expects them to take with courage, endure with firmness and energy, and acquit with statesmanship and success. The internal condition of Great Britain is calamitous and oppressive; and now that the Income-tax has fastened its fangs upon the country, more classes than the suffering lower, require to be relieved, while even the principles of national safety and honour demand that, in the domestic career of the community, a downward progress should be promptly and vigorously stayed. We cannot continue listlessly to endure either state-imposts or glaring social evils of a destructive and tyrannizing order; we cannot contemplate, with silent inaction, large masses of wealth at a loss for employment, and still larger masses of enduring people at a loss for bread; we cannot watch the bitter advances of poverty from class to class, the fierce and rapid strides of population, proportioned to the very destitution and penury in which it is born; we cannot learn that in the face of extraordinary means of raising money for the public purse—means which the struggling middle orders groan under while they endure—public revenue still becomes deficient, and that with an increase in the inhabitancy there is a decrease in the consumption of human food; we cannot be sorrowfully but plainly cognizant of these dreadful anomalies in the condition of society without a deep and solemn conviction that the nation is now thrown for hope and comfort upon its legislators, and that the time is indeed come when the crime of indifference must no longer darken the doors of Parliament, but when the evils which the country is suffering, in the deepest recesses of its spirit, cry loud and emphatically for laws to relieve and to redress.

Never was there a moment, although surrounded with difficulty, more propitious for the initiative of the "good work" than that which is presented in the commencement of the present session; never was there a moment either, when the noble-mindedness of patriotism ought more generously to break forth among all classes of legislators, and, spurning the base and binding trammels of hollow and designing party, make the restoration of national happiness and welfare the true "labour of love." Let truthfulness and sincerity be thrown into their exertions for the good of the people, and now is the time for success. The great secret will be, not to waste this time—not to make the squabbles between opposition and minister the staple but contemptible business of the drama they have to enact—not to pit Russell against Peel, and Peel against Russell, as birds in a cockfight, of which the reward of the winner is only the loudest crow—not, in a word, to degrade the lofty purposes of senatorial duty into a wretched exhibition of wrangle and dispute.

During the pending debates in her Chamber into what a dilemma of discredit and dishonour is France plunging herself by a resort to this petty and dishonest course? How upon a question of foreign policy is she meshing herself between the alternative of the miserable defeat of a Government or a dangerous though ignoble war. Let England apply the warning to her domestic legislation, and not allow the same bad spirit to work within her own bosom the wretched influences of *clique-ism* which are distracting the heart of France. Let every man who would make his voice subservient to the purer dictates of wisdom, devote himself to the condition of his country in an honest spirit, and without reservation or delay. There are now no longer the reasons which before arrested the arm of patriotism with some strong and imperative contingencies of the moment. In the former session Parliament had two wars upon its hands. Those wars are happily at an end—though perhaps with less honour to our policy than to our arms.

The Affghan lurks hopeless and shelterless among his desolate mountains, and the devouring pride and sullen ostentation of the Chinese Empire has quailed with unwilling submission beneath the edge of the "barbarian" sword. Our arms are well at rest. The opportunity therefore for vigorous domestic legislation is the more emphatically confirmed and enforced,

and now the question naturally arises—into what channels should it direct its cleansing and refreshing streams. The whole condition of the country wants revival—some boon of relief must be afforded to the poor—some healthy stimulus imparted to the rich. The excess of population, one of the palpable afflictions of the times, must be dealt with by worthy schemes of colonization and emigration, or such better alternatives as wisdom may devise. The Poor-laws must undergo a searching and complete revision; they have been the bane of this country for several past years; they have tended, we are persuaded, no less to diminish the revenues of the state than to increase the sufferings of the people; they have been fraught with cruelty, and yet have not answered any just end of policy, nor won the goodwill of any class of the great community. Sir James Graham and the political economists of his order must not be permitted to triumph in the misery which they entail upon the land.

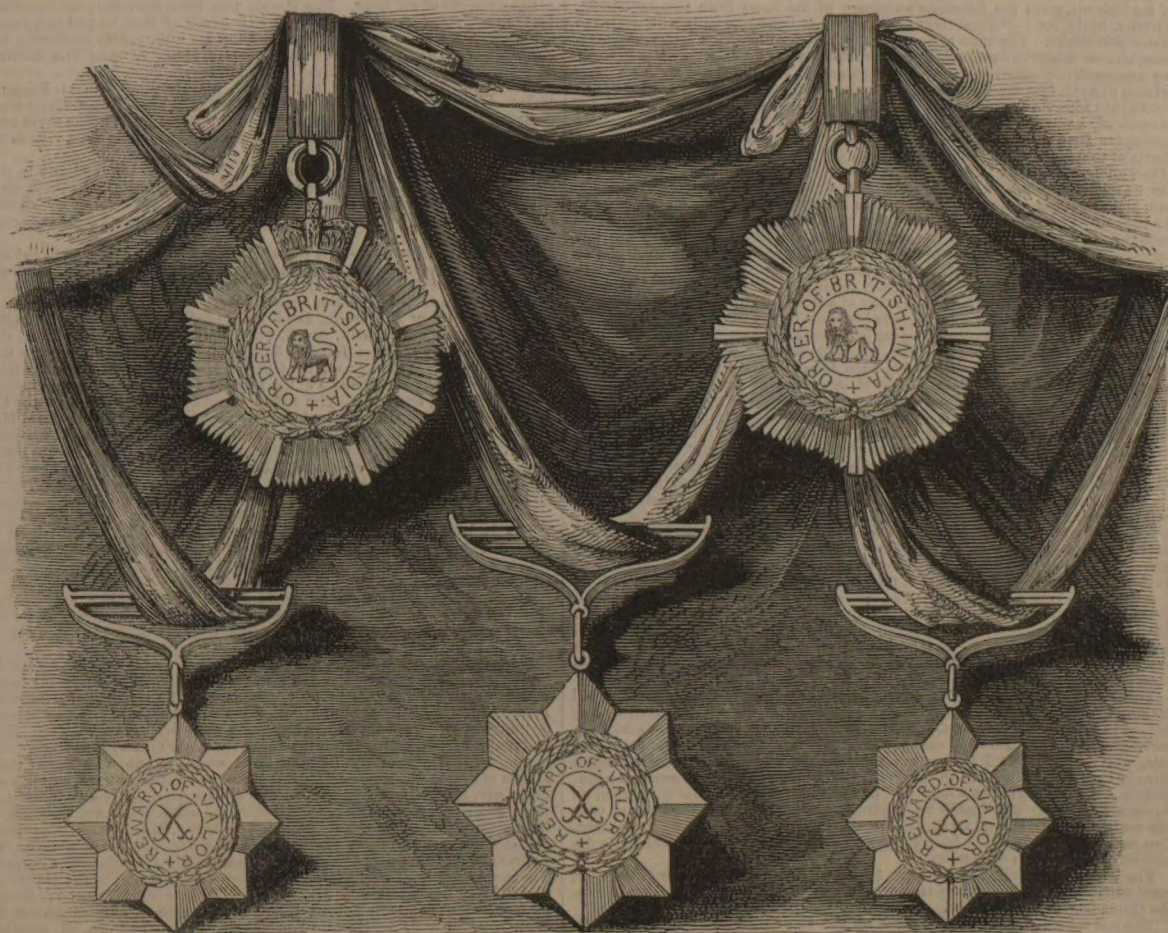
Upon the subject of Corn-laws we hold silence here. There has been so wide-spread, fierce, and exhausting agitation of the people upon this head, that we shall allow it by its own voice to produce its own results; and, whatever these results may be, before they have legislative sanction they shall receive honest and unreserved opinions at our hands.

A very great and important boon will be bestowed upon the community by procuring the simplification of all the forms and means of obtaining justice, by giving to the poor equal facilities with the rich for getting at what is the poor man's as well as the rich man's right; and it should also be remembered that every enactment that tends to promote the ends of Christianity, that is made in a humane spirit to weaken any oppression or relieve any class, will be welcomed by the whole people as a pure and sacred blessing, and as one of those bright springs of civilization which are not dependent upon expediency, but have their source in the goodness of the human heart.

The question of revenue is one with which the Government will find it most difficult to deal, but that cannot be shirked. The country is already beginning to look for a remission of the Income-tax, and yet the Exchequer does not rise with the emergencies of the empire. The double difficulty of replenishing the purse and relieving the people is involved in this question, and we pray Heaven to enable our legislators to bestow upon it a wise and good, and therefore a happy, solution.

The condition of Ireland is neither the last nor least of the considerations upon which Parliament should be engaged; and we shall be honestly and heartily grateful for any generous ameliorations effected for that distracted land. Commend us to some laws that shall hush down the strife of party and make humane provision for the poor.

We are here warned to conclude, but not without a request to our readers that no misconception may pass upon the spirit of the foregoing remarks. They are made, be it remembered, not to support a Government, or cheer on an Opposition. We will afford honest countenance to all the public acts of Sir Robert Peel which seem fairly to grapple with the difficulties of the time, and give promise of change for the better; we will oppose him wherever we discern prejudice instead of policy; but we will never do so in a carping or a spiteful tone. We wish to see the business of the nation carried on with confidential gravity and dignity, but never with the acrimony of party debate. We are sure that this is what all good men despise; it is the bane of independence, and makes the glory of patriotism a byword and a jest. We hope, therefore, to see it honourably dismissed from the discussion of the measures of the coming session; and solemnly and fervently do we pray that, whatever those measures may be, they may pour hope, relief, and happiness into the bosom of old England, and tend to bless the peace, strengthen the power, and confirm the prosperity of our common country.



MILITARY DECORATIONS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS OF INDIA.

The daily journals have been teeming with peculiar illustrations of the good or bad policy of the Governor General of India, in reference to the Affghan war. One of the least uncavilled at of his measures, however, has been the establishment of a sort of order of merit to reward and emulate the spirit of the native

troops who generally so well conducted themselves during our recent triumphs. A series of medals have been cast to be presented to them as awards of honour; and as appropriate fruits of our victories in the Eastern world, we have much pleasure in exhibiting fac-similes to our readers.

public benefit could result. All that we would have our legislators do for us on this behalf we would have done upon broad principles—and nothing in a quibbling spirit, or with an envious and petty design. In the state, as in the private gentleman, let there be nobility and generosity of heart, without the wilful waste and unjust profuseness which pervert liberality into a crime.

We know not if our readers may have noticed the debates on "Supply," in the House of Commons, on Monday evening. A number of minor topics of expenditure were brought forward, and they may elucidate some bearings upon our arguments here; they may prove that in Parliament, as out of doors, there is often much cry with little need of it—and that the small culprit may be loudly shouted after, while the larger criminal may be suffered silently to escape. Of all the complaints made upon the estimates mooted on that evening, there was hardly one worthy the discussion which it called forth—while many and many an outrageous estimate has been passed upon a wing of lightning, and without a murmur of regret. The "*ridiculus mus*" is hooted after—the "*montes*" escape regard. Mr. Williams cavilled at our ambassadorial expenses, and would level them with the diplomatic outlay of the United States. So would not we. Monarchical and wealthy England does not require that the principles and practice of a poor democracy should be applied to the payment of men who represent our Sovereign in foreign countries, and have to maintain her grandeur and her dignity abroad. The just limit is all that we require to see preserved. Neither do the items for Lord Wilton's mission of honour, bearing a compliment from England to the Sovereign of Saxony, seem worthy of a reproach. Lord Wilton, like an English nobleman, paid his own expenses, and the state disbursed the outfit and salaries of its appointed heralds out of its own purse. Mr. Hume would have packed one of the most coveted rewards and honours of British chivalry in a deal box; and, if there had been a high-road on broad land from London to Saxony, would have booked it thither in a Parcels Delivery cart! The christening of the Prince of Wales was another bugbear! Well, that christening was a national affair—exciting curiosity—stimulating trade—distributing money among the people—and paid for out of her proper revenue by the Queen herself. All the public had to defray was the fitting up of St. George's Chapel! Again, from prince to prelacy, the item was objected to with respect to the establishment of the bishoprics of Guiana, Gibraltar, Barbadoes, Antigua, and Tasmania. The result of the discussion proved that a sacrifice on the part of the former prelate of Barbadoes, who had returned home, had effected an actual saving of £1500 to the country, and that the combined salaries in all the new sees did not exceed the aggregate remuneration in the old one. Here was another absurdity of complaint. The English people have no objection to the legitimate promotion and support of Christianity in any quarter of the globe—least of all in their own colonies, where they would gladly blend the influence of religion with the civil and maternal protection which they are proud to see their country bestow.

Over many other trifles there was an equal measure of useless quibbling, which explanation dissolved in air; the only sensible stand made during the evening being that for the more free admission of the public to recreative walks and parks—a desirable object, which we earnestly hope to see effected, and which the fact of the people being taxed, to keep such places in order, unquestionably entitles them to enjoy.

But what we want to bring our readers to now is a sense of the legislative activity in small matters and listlessness in large. Why not watch and attack salient points of extravagance, when public money is wasted to do the public harm? Why not sweep away, for example, the leviathan expenditure of the Poor-law Commission, its acts of extortion by taxes—of oppression by powers unfairly held and used? Why not direct the axe of economy against similar public grievances—against whatever is unjust in principle as well as enormous in expense? Why be for ever seeking to move away the mere weeds of prodigality, without raising the arm of energy to fell the rooted trees? We began by declaring that the public does not look sufficiently after its finances—that the Legislature, moreover, is indifferent and reckless in voting away the treasure that grows up from tax—we believe so surely, and end with a repetition of that belief; but in awakening attention to the subject we wish to see it grappled in its giantude and not in its dwarfish symbols, and to vindicate the practice of economy with principles and not with straws.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, March 28, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Within the last week many rumours have been afloat respecting the treaty of commerce between England and France, and even those who pretend to be well informed believed this delicate question was on the point of being brought to a close. Now, I can state, in a manner the most positive, there will be no treaty of commerce between England and France during the present year; not that Ministers are adverse, but such is the hostility of many of the principal manufacturers that Guizot must not seriously for the present take up the question. The hardware and iron-works, many of whom are deputies, have sent delegates to Paris to watch the minister, and he is threatened with a formidable opposition in the Chambers unless he advances a step. On the other hand, the wine-growers are raising heaven and earth to bring about the treaty; they also have delegates in Paris, but they are greatly discouraged, for should they fail they are ruined. The wine-growers of Bordeaux and Burgundy are in a most deplorable condition, owing in a great measure to their cultivating more than they can sell. Guizot, tormented by both, discourages neither, and, with the pretext that he can do nothing during the session of Parliament, he will gain time till December next.

Many diplomatic notes are passing between Guizot, Lord Cowley, and the Austrian Ambassador relative to the affairs of Servia. I am inclined to think a French Government is playing false, having been most positively assured that agents have been sent into Servia on a secret mission. The French manufacturers are seriously turning their attention to the China market, and much discussion has taken place in the different Chambers of Commerce; that of Mulhouse resolved in sending out three agents, and requested the Government to give them such information as would assist them in their "voyage of discovery;" the Minister has refused lending his influence, and I believe the project will be abandoned; it will, however, be as well that a careful watch should be kept on this head not only in France but in China.

Several petitions have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, praying a reduction in the postage. Many of the deputies are favourable to a fixed postage of 6 sous, but the Minister of Finance has declared that he will not consent to any alteration; therefore this question is settled.

Guizot will remain Minister at least for a twelvemonth, and France is quiet; but outward appearances, particularly here, are sometimes deceitful. Much intrigue is still going on; and, now that the "right of search" is disposed of, "the regency" is the order of the day. A great party is getting up in favour of the Duchess of Orleans, at the head of which is Thiers. The army is divided in opinion. It was greatly attached to the late Duke of Orleans, and bears no love to the Duke of Nemours, notwithstanding all his endeavours to curry favour with it. The people, too, are against the duke, whom they call "the proud aristocrat." This unpleasant state of affairs seriously occupies the attention of the King: he is making himself popular with the army, and intends, in order to crave the good graces of the greasy chins of the south, to visit that part of France during the summer. The Duke of Nemours will also make a *tournee* of flattery. I am afraid neither will succeed; the enlightened and civilized democrats of France are so demoralized, that changes and revolutions will only satisfy their thirst; instead of attending to their work they pass their time in the cabarets, discussing political questions; indeed, to such an extent do they carry this fever, that during the hours they are obliged, from necessity, to be in the workshop, a person paid—generally an old military pensioner—reads aloud the leading articles of the different opposition papers; then follow cessation of labour, discussion and its consequence, misery and crime—crime carried to its utmost limit, stopping only at murder. Such is the state of Paris that it is impossible to pass the barrier after dusk without running the risk of being assassinated: it was only on Friday last that two miscreants, Norbert and Desprez, were guillotined for a murder committed near the *barrière*. A striking proof was on this occasion given of the immorality of the Parisian population. The day previous to the execution was *Mi-Careme*, and there were many masked balls; after passing the night in debauch, the dancers,

in their masquerade dresses, surrounded the guillotine, and the culprits danced this world amidst laughing, bon mots, and the music of a neighbouring dance-room! There are now ready for trial two other vagabonds for murder, committed without the *barrière*, and within the last week, in different parts of France; three persons have been found guilty of parricide; two women, aided by their paramours, of poisoning the husband; and one fellow of murdering his wife! The French who visit London complain of the number of beggars who infest the streets: this is true; but are there fewer beggars in Paris? No; for it is a fact that not a day passes without some twenty or more unfortunate beings being brought before the "Police Correctionnel," and punished for beggary—there are other beggars working with permission from the police.

The re-election of officers, to command the National Guards of Paris, has been in favour of those belonging to the Conservative party. It is a strange circumstance, and shows, more than anything else, the state of feeling in France, that the Government can only place confidence in the National Guards of Paris—indeed very few other towns possess any; there have been no National Guards in Lyons, Grenoble, and other populous cities for the last ten years.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars is now master of the whole of the Society Islands. "He has installed a civil administration, and a garrison composed of four companies of artillery and five companies of marines are about to be sent out."

The French are determined to have the "Joint Stock Bank." Independent of that of Ladite, another will be opened on the 15th of April, at the head of which is a highly respectable deputy, a M. Ganneron, having for co-director a M. Pierre Lefevre.

The opera of "Don Pasquale" has filled the treasury of the Italian Opera. The music by Donizetti is light and harmonious, and is most exquisitely given by Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. The season closes with this truly delightful opera. The Opera Comique is about to lose two of its best singers—such as Roger and Madame Rossi Caccia. Roger leaves for Italy. Musard and son have left Paris for Lyons: it is not known when they will return. The celebrated violinist Camillo Sivori intends leaving Paris in a few days for London. Dreyschock, the astonishing Bohemian pianist, also intends visiting London this season.

We have had much discussion during the past week whether Napoleon, on the statue about to be erected on the esplanade of the Invalids, should be dressed as a Frenchman or Roman—the French carried the day.

The fine arts have lost a great friend in the Prince de Chimay, who died at Toulouse on the 2nd of March, aged 71 years. The prince was the third son of the Duke de Carman, and in 1789 he emigrated to Hamburg, where he supported himself in giving lessons in music. On his return to France he became possessor of the title and property of his uncle Philippe Maurice Gabriel d'Alsace, 14th Prince de Chimay. It was at the chateau of the Prince that Cherubini composed his best works, and Auber his first opera.

The Prince was married to Madame Tallien—the divorced wife of the celebrated revolutionist, who most contributed to the downfall of Robespierre. He resided chiefly in Brussels and at the Hague.

A mixed commission, English and French, has been appointed for the purpose of regulating the passage of steam boats in the Channel.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—A letter from Cologne, of 19th March, says—"Serious suspicions respecting the robbery committed in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle are fixed on two Englishmen, who have long resided at that watering-place, and repeatedly visited the treasures in the cathedral. These strangers have disappeared within these few days, and no one knows what is become of them."

The directors of the theatres have handed over to the Duke of Bassano, Chargé d'Affaires of France, the sum of 1200 francs, the profit of a performance for the benefit of the sufferers at Guadaloupe. The Masonic Lodge at Liege has sent 500 francs for the same benevolent purpose.

AMERICAN EMBASSY TO CHINA.—We see, by the Washington papers, received by the last mail-steamers from Boston, that Congress had passed an act, appropriating 40,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Peking, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty.

SPAIN.—It appears, from the recent accounts from Madrid, that of the deputies elected 92 are anti-Consolidationists; 54 Consolidationists; and 10 doubtful. By Consolidationists we are to understand the Radical party, in decided opposition to the Regent, and aiming at ultra-Liberalism; but it would be going too far, perhaps, to state that the anti-Consolidationists are, generally speaking, the supporters of the present Ministry in Spain. The friends of the Cabinet probably form a majority in the category of deputies called anti-Consolidationists, but there are many deputies included under this head, although they may support the Regency generally, may be expected to express their hostility to some of the measures of the present Government. As far as the returns go, however, the Ministerial journals, including the official organ, the *Gazette*, declare that the results are fatal to the Opposition.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—We have received papers from Monte Video to the 23d of January, which contain intelligence from the seat of war to the 16th of that month, of which the following is a summary:—The commander of the Monte Video forces, President Reveira, was at Durazno with his army, having succeeded in placing it between the invading army of the Buenos Ayreans and the city of Monte Video; and the Buenos Ayrean forces were spread about the country, much more intent on plundering the Estancias than on advancing on the capital. This want of promptitude in following up the victory of Arroyo Grande has had the effect of restoring confidence to a considerable extent at Monte Video. General Reveira, in his report of the 16th, states that a body of the Buenos Ayreans, under the command of Moreos Neyra, not content with plundering the country, had seized three Frenchmen, at his Estancia, and had murdered them in cold blood, besides many of the natives. At the latest dates there were 149 vessels at Monte Video, of which 43 were English; and 67 at Buenos Ayres, of which 13 were English.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock. The Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bill passed through committee.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time. The Earl of Wicklow gave notice, on the part of Lord Brougham, that the noble and learned lord would, on this day week, move a vote of approbation of the late American treaty, and also a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for the manner in which he had negotiated it.—The Earl of Wicklow gave notice to call the attention of the house, on Thursday, to the distillery laws of Ireland.—The Marquis of Lansdowne said that, seeing the noble earl at the head of the Foreign Office in his place, he wished to take this opportunity of putting a question to him on a subject which had been the cause of great anxiety—he must say, of very natural anxiety—to a most numerous and respectable class of persons in this country—he meant those persons who were connected with that group of islands in the Pacific, the principal of which was Otaheite, and which island recently under a treaty had been occupied and authority exercised there by the French. It would be most probably known to most of their lordships that, for a great many years past, every great improvement in the civilization and religious instruction of the inhabitants of these islands, amounting, he believed, to a population of 150,000, had been occasioned by persons who, from benevolent and religious motives, had taken up their residence there, and who having acquired a considerable influence over the natives, had now extended so far as to have induced the inhabitants entirely to change their habits of life—to introduce education, to found schools, which were now numerous there, and in every other respect greatly to benefit the condition of these inhabitants. In stating that to be the fact, he by no means intended to say that any legal authority or dominion had, either on the part of these persons or on the part of the Government of this country, been acquired in these islands. He did not mean to say that it was not open—that it was not now open to the Government of France, by treaty, to obtain either sovereignty or the right to exercise authority in any one of these islands. The character, virtues, and principles of the individual who was the adviser of his Majesty the King of the French was a guarantee that he would not adopt any system the effect of which would be to obstruct the current of civilization from prevailing in those regions, or attempt to introduce any other system but that which he was sure this country had alone sought to introduce, in taking possession of any colony or country under the same circumstances. (Hear, hear.)—The Earl of Aberdeen said that her Majesty's Government had certainly received intelligence of the events to which the noble marquis had just referred, but he was not sufficiently informed of the precise grounds upon which the French Government had acted, or of complaints made against the authorities in those islands which had led to the convention, to be able to give any explanation upon the subject, nor was he called upon to express any opinion at present respecting the transaction. He entirely agreed with the noble marquis in not being one of those who looked with apprehension to the establishment of the French in those seas. (Hear, hear, hear.) He did not apprehend that our commercial or political interests would be affected by it. On the contrary, he thought he could perceive reasons which induced him to view that establishment with satisfaction, and from it to anticipate advantageous results. He was ready to admit to the noble marquis that those who had been the means of civilizing and converting the natives of those islands from idolatry to Christianity ought to receive the utmost attention at the hands of her Majesty's Government; and as soon as he was informed of the occupation—that occupation it was not, for the French had not occupied the island, for, as he understood, the convention was for a protectorship to be exercised by the French King, without the island being occupied by a French force)—as soon as he was informed of the facts, he lost no time in making representations to Paris on the subject, and he was happy to say that those representations were met with the most unqualified assurance that every degree of protection and encouragement would be afforded to the British missionaries residing in those islands. (Hear, hear, hear.) He might also say that, by one of the articles of the convention giving the protectorship to the French King, it was expressly stipulated that protection should be given to all the places of worship at present existing, and that the fullest liberty would be given to the missionaries to exercise their functions in the islands. The attention of the French Government having been called to the subject, and sharing with his noble friend in the confidence to be reposed, not only in the King of the French himself, but in the minister who, at this moment, was the principal adviser of that monarch, he (the Earl of Aberdeen) could not entertain any doubt that the missionaries would be protected in the discharge of their praiseworthy labours. Indeed, the same demand had been made in the French Chambers by a Protestant member of the Legislature, who very naturally felt himself interested in the success of the labours of the missionaries, and he had received from the French minister the most unqualified assurance that the effect which he had already stated. The noble marquis must be well assured that the attention of her Majesty's Government would continue to be applied to this subject—to the protection of the interests of these persons; and that all due care would be taken to procure for them every freedom and every privilege which could reasonably be expected. (Hear, hear.)—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly took his seat for Cambridge.—A new writ was ordered for the city of Durham, in room of Captain R. Fitzroy, appointed Governor of New Zealand. Several private bills were advanced, and petitions on various subjects presented.—Dr. BOWRING postponed his motion relative to the Bishop of Jerusalem till Monday next.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice to move, on Tuesday, that certain petitions, complaining of the conduct of the magistracy during the late disturbances, be referred to a select committee.—Sir G. GREY gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Charitable Trusts for the purposes of Education.—Mr. HUME moved for a copy of the North-West boundary of the United States, as agreed to by the treaty of Washington. The hon. member withdrew his motion for a vote of thanks to the Government and to Lord Ashburton for the conclusion of this treaty—which stood for Friday next—on account of an informality in the wording; with the intention of substituting another of similar import in its stead.—Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Amendment Bill till the 5th of April.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Oswald, announced that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any general measure of police for Glasgow, during the present session.—Mr. HUME postponed his motion for a return of the expenses of the Mint until Tuesday.—The house went into a committee of supply on the Civil Contingencies, for which £110,000 were demanded.—Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. HUME objected to many of the items of which the charge was composed, and Captain BERNAL moved a reduction of the sum required for the expenses of the Bishop of Jerusalem.—This amendment was rejected, on a division, by 112 against 37.—On the motion that £107,068 18s. 10d. be granted for various public services, Mr. ELLIS moved that the sum be reduced to £557, which was the amount of the expenses connected with the outfit of the new Bishop of Barbadoes.—Lord STANLEY said that, in fact, the public were gainers in this matter, owing to the late Bishop of Barbadoes having given up his half year's salary—namely, £2,000, and only took £500 out of that sum in respect to his pension, upon the understanding that his successor would not be put to any expense in reference to his outfit.—Sir G. GREY moved a grant of £105,636 for the repairs, &c., of public buildings; for furniture, &c.; for the maintenance and repairs of royal palaces and works in the royal gardens, formerly charged on the civil list.—This led to much desultory conversation.—Mr. EWART asked whether it was intended to throw open Richmond Park entirely to the public, instead of partially as it was at present.—The Earl of LINCOLN said the Ranger of the Park was the person to be applied to for any extension of privilege beyond that which already existed; but he saw no need for such application. After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Williams, Mr. HORSMAN said he thought the house should understand exactly the grounds on which the Ranger's regulations were formed. He knew a friend of his, a member of parliament, who, being in ill health, took a house in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and applied to the Ranger for leave to ride in the Park, and the answer from Lord Sidmouth was, that he only gave this privilege to his private friends. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. AGLONY said the conduct alluded to was most arbitrary and unjustifiable, especially as it was not pretended that the park or the game in it was kept for the use of the Queen. Mr. HUME said it would appear that this was to be no longer a royal park, but a Sidmouth Park. He submitted that some more liberal regulations should be adopted.—Colonel SIBTHORP: It was extraordinary that during the ten years hon. gentlemen opposite had been in power there had been no exposure of these circumstances. He was astonished to hear hon. members opposite trying to bully the right hon. baronet and his friends into measures that hon. members themselves never attempted to carry into effect when they were in office.—Dr. BOWRING thought the hon. and gallant member had expressed himself in rather strong language, because hon. members on his side of the house had always argued in the same strain for public accommodation.—Lord LINCOLN said that, as far as the control came under his own direction, he was as anxious as any one to afford the public the means of recreation. But neither the English public nor any other public could be left altogether without control; and, from the reports of the police, it was evident that great care was necessary to suppress crimes which were committed both by day and night in the parks.—The vote was ultimately agreed to.—On the sum of £67,350 for defraying the salaries and expenses of both houses of parliament being proposed, Mr. HUME moved that the sum be reduced to £23,600. The committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a minority of 47 to 105.—Other items were agreed to without remark.—On the sum of £3200 for defraying the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being proposed, Mr. HUME opposed the vote, on the ground that the sum ought to be paid out of church property.—The vote was carried by a majority of 140 to 33.—Sir J. GRAHAM postponed the further consideration of the Factories Bill till after Easter.—£56,580 for the salaries and expenses of the Poor-law Commissioners was then proposed.—Captain PECHELL opposed the vote.—Sir C. NAPIER then proposed that the Chairman report progress.—Mr. FERRAND opposed the adjournment, and in speaking to the question of the adjournment opposed the vote.—Mr. BROTHERTON rose to order. He thought the hon. member was not entitled to debate the question of the Poor-law on the question of adjournment.—Mr. GREENE decided that the hon. member for Knaresborough was in order.—Mr. FERRAND then proceeded in certain statements against the assistant Poor-law commissioner of the Keighley union.—Sir C. NAPIER said that he thought monomania was the rage at present (laughter), for the moment the Keighley union was mentioned the hon. gentleman opposite went stark mad. (Laughter.)—The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—The report of the Registration of Voters Bill was brought up and ordered to be committed on Monday next.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A message from the House of Commons brought up the Indemnity Bill, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, the Dogs Bill, the Cockermouth Road Bill, and the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum Bill, which were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.—Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from Whitburn, in the county of Linlithgow, with respect to the Scotch Church. He would not at that moment enter further into the subject, but he would state to the house the resolutions he intended to propose:—"1. That it is the opinion of this house that the Church of Scotland, as by law established, and the securities of the government thereof by General Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk Sessions, ought to be inviolably maintained; and that this house is desirous that the said Church of Scotland shall freely and peaceably possess and enjoy her rights, liberties, government, discipline, and privileges according to law, in all time coming. 2. That it is the opinion of this house that the Church, as established by law in Scotland, has produced the best practical effect on the morals and religious character of the people; that it has well fulfilled, and continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and that any shock which might endanger this great national establishment would be regarded by that house as a great national calamity. 3. That with a view to heal the unhappy divisions which now exist in the Church of Scotland, and to give contentment to the said Church, this house is of opinion that the demands of the Church, contained in the papers laid before this house, should be conceded by the Legislature, as far as the same can be safely conceded consistently with the permanent welfare of the said Church and the existence of subordination and good government in the country; and, therefore, when any measure for correcting the alleged abuses of patronage in Scotland, and ensuring the appointment and admission of ministers properly qualified for the parishes in which they are to officiate, and to edify the congregation to whom they are to minister in holy things, shall be constitutionally brought before this house as a branch of the Legislature, this house will favourably entertain the same, and anxiously endeavour that the end of such measures may be attained. 4. That considering that patronage has subsisted in Scotland from the remotest times, and is recognised in the most venerable authorities of the law of that country; that the preservation of that patronage was made an express condition on which the reformed Church of Scotland was established and endowed by the State; that it has been confirmed by several subsequent statutes; that the present members of the Church of Scotland were introduced into it according to the law of patronage; and that, if this law be under one superintendence and control, there appears to be no other law more likely to secure the introduction as pastors into an endowed church of men of learning, piety, zeal, good morals, and sound doctrine, the demand of the Church of Scotland, that patronage shall be abolished, and is in the opinion of this house unreasonable and unfounded, and ought not to be conceded. 5. That this house, acknowledging the independent, exclusive, and supreme jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church of Scotland in all matters spiritual, is of opinion that the law shall be framed so as to give to the Church Courts absolute authority in every case to define the limits of their own jurisdiction, without any power in any civil court in any way to question or interfere with their proceedings, decrees, and orders, although they may exceed their jurisdiction, and in suits professedly spiritual, may treat of civil and temporal matters, and may violate the statute or common law of the land, and that no action or proceedings shall be instituted against any members of the said courts for a refusal to do acts required by the Legislature to be done, by which refusal the Queen's subjects are prejudiced in their civil rights; notwithstanding that such demand be under the qualification that the decrees and orders of the Church Courts shall not be binding on other courts, or fetter them in any way in the regulation of their conduct, according to their conscientious conviction in regard to the matters they have to decide; is unprecedented in any Christian Church since the Reformation, is inconsistent with the permanent welfare of the Church of Scotland, and the existence of subordination and good government in the country, and ought not to be conceded."—The Consolidated Fund Bill went through committee.—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time, and passed.—On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY the Dogs Bill was read a first time.—The Earl of WICKLOW said he should move the second reading of this bill on Monday next.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Several private bills were forwarded a stage.—Mr. EWART postponed his motion on the subject of education until the 11th of April.—Dr. BOWRING postponed till the same day his motion on the Bishopric of Jerusalem.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Dr. Bowring, admitted the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent the overloading of steam-vessels on the Thames. There was at present a committee sitting upon a collateral subject, and he would direct the attention of that committee to the matter.—Mr. COWPER gave notice of a motion on the subject of the allotment of waste lands.—Sir D. NORREYS gave notice of a motion upon the valuation of land in Ireland.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Lord J. Russell, said that he intended to proceed with the Factory Bill at the earliest possible period after Easter. The committee of supply would be moved on Friday.—Mr. HUME, not having been able to obtain precedence on Friday for his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton from Sir R. Peel, fixed it for Tuesday next.—Sir G. GREY put a question to the Government, similar to that asked by Lord Lansdowne on Monday in the House of Lords, on the protectorship lately accepted by the French Government in the Pacific.—Sir R. PEEL said that the Queen and chiefs of Otaheite, in surrendering themselves to the protection of France, had stipulated for the protection of the missionaries, to which the French admiral had acceded.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, in pursuance of notice, for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in various petitions complaining

the conduct of the magistracy during the disturbances which prevailed during last August in the north of England. He could not bring himself to believe that he was addressing an impartial tribunal, for he knew that the benches of that house were covered with justices of the peace. He had, however, an important duty to perform, and he would go through that duty to the best of his ability. The hon. gentleman gave a sketch of the occurrences antecedent to the outbreak, and then detailed the facts set forth by each of the petitioners, imputing to the magistrates by whom they had been committed the grossest ignorance of law, combined with great cruelty and oppression. In some instances bail had been refused altogether, while in another six bail in the sum of £100 each were required, the magistrate declaring that he would not take any persons as bail who were of the same political principles as the prisoner. In one case an unoffending old man was shot in his own yard, in a part of the town where there was no riot, and only three soldiers and no other parties within view. He was deliberately aimed at by one of the soldiers, and had since then been unable to support his family. The hon. gentleman said that the people would look with the utmost anxiety to the decision of the house that night; and, believing that he had made out a strong case, he hoped the committee of inquiry would be granted.—General JOHNSON seconded the motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that it would be perfectly useless to grant the inquiry, for the house had no means whatever of affording redress. With respect to the refusal of bail, if the cases could be proved as represented by the hon. member, the courts of law were open and would award heavy damages. They were the proper tribunals to afford redress, and to those courts the petitioners should have applied if they felt themselves aggrieved. It was to be deeply deplored that the necessity should have arisen for calling out the military, but he could not believe the statement as to shooting the man in his own yard at Halifax. If, however, he were to admit it to be true, it was still a case for a jury, and the offending party was amenable, even to the extent of his life, to the law. The hon. and learned gentleman then dwelt upon the means which had been resorted to for the purpose of exciting the people, until at length the country was brought to the verge of a civil war; and deeply regretted that this motion should have been made while the parties who had brought the north of England into that condition were yet to be submitted to the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for their violation of the law. It was assumed by the Chartists that if they committed no actual violence they were not violating the law, but, although the mildest form of prosecution had been adopted towards them, he had no hesitation in saying that parties thus engaged in stopping employment by threats and intimidation, for the purpose of changing the law of the land, were guilty of high treason. In one instance a bill of high treason had been found, but the Government was unwilling to pursue it. There could be no question but that a very general combination prevailed throughout the north, and a great deal of the severity resorted to by the magistrates might be attributed to the fact that they supposed they were dealing with the crime of high treason. In conclusion, he expressed his confident opinion that, if it were possible to bring any charge whatever against the Government, it could only be that they had been too lenient in the prosecution of the offenders during the recent disturbances.—Lord F. EGERTON remarked upon the circumstance (unprecedented in former times of riot and disturbance), that the people in Lancashire showed every disposition to refrain from outrage and bloodshed; and which, therefore, would cause deep regret if the military force had been unnecessarily resorted to. In the riot which took place at Preston, however, there was no alternative, for a small force, together with the magistrates, were placed in the most imminent danger before fire-arms were resorted to.—Mr. PAKINGTON defended the magistrates of Dudley from the charge made against them by some of the petitioners. He thought the motion before the house a very bad return to the magistracy who had acted with so much promptitude and decision in restoring the peace of the country when it was so alarmingly endangered.—Mr. FIELDEN said these disturbances never would have taken place had it not been for the passing of the new Poor-law. While these disturbances were going forward he was called upon, but he asked the workmen what they wanted? They replied that they wanted twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. He thought the request reasonable, and at once conceded it; and told the magistrates that, if his workmen would not protect him, he did not require the protection of the magistrates or the military. He was not annoyed during all the scenes which subsequently took place around him. He should support the motion of Mr. Duncombe.—Mr. CLIVE and Mr. W. PATEX defended the conduct of the magistrates, who had generally conducted themselves with the greatest forbearance and discretion, under the perilous circumstances in which the north of England was placed at the time.—Mr. G. WOOD defended the conduct of the Manchester district magistrates, not only as to the bail, but also as to the treatment of the prisoners, which was as lenient as the crowded state of the prison would admit. He would vote in favour of Mr. Duncombe's motion, in order to show that he was not afraid of inquiry, although he by no means thought that the hon. member had made out a case for inquiry. (A laugh.)—Colonel ROLLESTON, as chairman of the quarter sessions at Nottingham, replied to the charges made against those magistrates by Mr. Duncombe.—Capt. BERKELEY said, from what he had heard, he believed the magistrates had not exceeded their duty; but still he had heard no answer to his honourable friend's motion for an inquiry, and should therefore support it.—Mr. BROTHERTON said he had listened most attentively to the debate, and he must say that he could not support the motion. In his opinion, the conduct of the magistrates of Manchester was most praiseworthy, and he believed they had done everything which could be done under the circumstances.—Lord INGESTRE said that, although the magistrates fell into the error of refusing bail, yet they had acted *bona fide* to prevent the spread of the excitement by means of the inflammatory harangues of the parties who had been arrested.—Mr. SCOTT, of Walsall, supported the motion, on the ground that the bail demanded by the magistrates was excessive, and that no sufficient answer had been given to some of the other allegations.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the speech of his honourable friend the Attorney-General had been wholly unanswered. It was already decided by the Court of Queen's Bench that the magistrates in the Dudley case had acted under an erroneous notion of the law; but, as they had acted with a proper and correct intention to preserve the public peace in a crisis of great moment, the court refused to grant a criminal information; though, as they had acted illegally, the rule was discharged on their paying the costs. The fullest investigation had taken place, and he could not see what further inquiry it was necessary to institute. He feared that there was some truth in the observation of Sir C. Napier on the previous evening, that monomania was on the increase. The gallant officer before him (Capt. Pechell) was haunted by the Gilbert unions, while the hon. member near him (Mr. Ferrand) was haunted by an assistant poor-law commissioner, and beheld Mr. Mott and the union of Keightley always before him with the utmost horror. The hon. member for Finbury had his monomania also, and took it for granted that the judges were determined not to act justly; that the magistrates were all monsters; that juries were all wrong in their decisions; and that the Chartists were the very emblems of the purest innocence, utterly incapable of doing anything whatever contrary to propriety. (Laughter.)—Mr. MONTZ said that he had nothing to say in favour of the petitioners, whose conduct and proceedings he did not approve of; but if it were not for the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench he would have supported the motion. As, however, the decision of the Queen's Bench had shown the magistrates the illegality of their conduct, he could not see the necessity of the motion.—After a few words from Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Ainsworth, and Captain Vivian, Mr. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said he might be labouring under monomania, but he believed it was a monomania shared in by every individual out of the house (much laughter), at all events by those in the manufacturing districts.—The house then divided, and the motion of Mr. Duncombe was negatived by a majority of 196 to 32.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

There being but thirty members present at 4 o'clock, the house adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsock at 5 o'clock.—The African Settlements Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Wharfedale laid on the table the 10th Report of the Commissioners of Criminal Law Inquiry.—The EARL OF WICKLOW moved for returns respecting the distillery laws in Ireland, which, after a long conversation, in which Lord Montagu, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Fitzgerald took part, was acceded to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.—The Birkenhead Cemetery Bill and the Birkenhead Improvement Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Chepstow Water Works Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. HUME, after having given notice that he should, on to-morrow, move for certain returns connected with the Mint, proceeded to say that he had a few days ago, announced his intention of postponing, until Tuesday next, his motion respecting the treaty of Washington. He had, however, found, upon inquiry, that he could not, in all probability, bring forward the motion on the day in question, as other hon. members would obtain precedence of him with their motions; and as he had ascertained that every private day between this and Easter was now engaged, he would, therefore, fix Friday week for his motion, and take his chance.—In answer to Mr. Hume, Sir R. PEEL stated that the house should adjourn for the Easter holidays on next Wednesday week to the Monday week following.—On the motion that the dropped orders of the day be read, Mr. ESCOTT rose to put a question to the right honourable baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with regard to the administration of criminal justice, which Sir J. GRAHAM promised should have the early attention of Government.—Mr. ROSS gave notice that he would put a question to the right honourable baronet the Secretary for the Home Department to-morrow whether he would insert a clause in the Irish Registration Bill to do away with the necessity of Roman Catholics taking what is commonly called the Roman Catholic oath.—Mr. HUME moved the issuing of a new writ for Nottingham.—Lord LINCOLN seconded the motion.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved, amidst much laughter, that Mr. Walter be allowed to stand again for Nottingham.—Mr. HOGG said, in giving the vote which he had as chairman of the committee, he had done so in consequence of the proof given of the existence of an organized system of bribery by the central committee, of which committee Mr. Walter's two agents were members.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the Legislature had shown every disposition to discourage bribery, and if the act of last session were well carried out, he thought it would tend to diminish the evil greatly.—Mr. BERNAL thought it a doubtful question whether Mr. Walter was disqualified from offering himself again for Nottingham.—Mr. DISRAELI contended that bribery had greatly decreased in Nottingham, and hoped Mr. Walter would be able to stand as a candidate.—Sir GEORGE GREY said it had been already decided in the case of Newcastle-under-Lyme (Mr. Harris) that, under such circumstances, a gentleman could not stand during the same Parliament.—After a few words from Mr. S. Wortley and Mr. Ellice, Lord JOHN MANNERS moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Sir Ro-

BERT PEEL, who supported the original motion for the issuing of the writ, which was then agreed to.—Mr. FERRAND moved for leave to introduce a bill compelling allotments of waste land for the poor.—Colonel WYNPHAM opposed the motion.—Lord WORSLEY doubted the expediency of the plan; and Sir J. GRAHAM said, although he would not oppose the motion, he was anxious that he should not be supposed to anticipate the advantages which Mr. Ferrand held out.—After a discussion, in which Lord J. Manners, Mr. Hume, Sir J. Hannan, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Aclionby, and Mr. S. Crawford took part, leave was given to bring in the bill.—Sir V. BLAKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal and abolish all the oaths now taken by members of Parliament, on taking their seats, except the oath of allegiance.—Sir J. GRAHAM did not think it to be either politic or expedient to disturb the existing law, and opposed the motion.—A debate ensued, and, on a division, the motion was rejected by 104 to 17.—Mr. ELPHINSTONE then moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a court for marriage and divorce, which was opposed by Sir R. H. INGLIS; and, after a brief conversation, the house divided: For the bill, 47; Against it, 47.—The Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsock at five o'clock. A message from the Commons brought up the Birkenhead Improvement Bill and the Imperial Continental Gas Bill, which were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—On the motion of Viscount HAWARDEN the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that he should on Tuesday, the 11th of April, move the adjournment of the house for the Easter recess to Tuesday, the 25th. (Hear.)—Mr. HUTT attended with a deputation from the Commons, requesting that Lord Ashburton might be permitted to attend and give evidence before the committee appointed to examine into the law affecting aliens.—The Earl of GALLOWAY presented a petition from the presbytery of Dunse, in the county of Berwick, complaining of the inadequacy of the legal allowances for schoolmasters in Scotland.—Lord CAMPBELL then rose to bring forward the resolutions respecting the Scotch Church of which he had given notice, and which will be found in our Lords' report of Tuesday last.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Sir G. Clerk it was agreed that the house at its rising should adjourn till Monday.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the British Watch and Clockmakers' Company Bill being read, a long discussion arose, in which Mr. Ward and Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Duncombe against it. The house divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 77; against it, 154. Majority, 77.

IRELAND.

The *Waterford Chronicle* mentions that the poor-law insurrection is at an end, the landlords, in most instances, having undertaken to pay the rate. It is uncertain when a similar outbreak will take place elsewhere, but the precedent established by the landlords in Gaultier is likely to be relied upon by the people in other parts of Ireland.

THE MAGISTRACY.—There is no foundation whatever for the report that Major Macnamara, M.P., and his two brothers, were dismissed from the commission of the peace for the county Clare.

ACCIDENT TO SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, BART.—The *Cork Constitution* says that this esteemed baronet, while entering a boat on the Blackwater last week, overbalanced himself, and tumbled headforemost into the river. He sank twice, but fortunately assistance was promptly given him, and he was rescued.

O'CONNELL AND CHARLES DICKENS.—We perceive, by a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the proprietor of the *Dublin Pilot*, that the honourable and learned gentleman disclaims the severe and inelegant language attributed to him in reference to Mr. Charles Dickens, which it will be remembered went the round of the press some weeks ago, as having been addressed by Mr. O'Connell to the editor of an American paper. In his letter to the *Pilot* Mr. O'Connell says—"The thing is, from beginning to end, a gross lie. I never wrote a letter to that newspaper; nor am I in the habit of corresponding with the editors of American papers. I have seen, indeed, with great contempt, but without much surprise, in several American newspapers, letters deliberately published under my signature, given to the American public as genuine documents—all, of course, being forgeries, but published by the editors as if perfectly genuine. Few people admire more the writings of Dickens, or read them with deeper interest, than I do. I am greatly pleased with his 'American Notes.' They give me, I think, a clearer idea of every-day life in America than I ever entertained before. And his chapter containing the advertisements respecting negro slavery is more calculated to augment the fixed determination of slavery than the most brilliant declamation or the most splendid eloquence. That chapter shows out the hideous features of the system far better than any dissertation on its evils could possibly produce one thing—odious and disgusting to the public eye. But I cannot help deploring one paragraph in the work. It is one full of the ignorant and insolent spirit of infidelity, respecting the rigid order of Benedictine Monks. I say of infidelity—because surely no Christian man could place upon an equality the duellist-murderer with the ascetic servant of the cross of Christ."

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that illicit whisky is now commonly hawked about the streets of that city, and that on Saturday the police apprehended a woman with a cask of it on her back.

The *Westmeath Guardian*, published at Mullingar, relates the following casualties:—"The public will learn with regret the misfortune that befel Mr. Thompson, the gentleman who rode with such mastery skill the winning horses at the races here, on Tuesday last. He dined at the ordinary, and left town on that night, in company with Mr. Conolly and Mr. Abbot, at about half-past ten o'clock. It appears that, owing to the darkness of the night, they turned on the Killucan road at the Downs, in place of going to Kinnead, and that, perceiving their mistake, they changed their route by the Thomastown bog-road, where the gig got overturned in the gripe—and the unfortunate gentleman, falling under the wheel of the vehicle, was lost before any assistance could be rendered him. On the same evening, Joseph Naele, Esq., who had also been in Mullingar, attending the races, apparently in good health, left for his residence at Rosemount, but before he arrived there he breathed his last while sitting by the side of his servant in the gig. We have heard that his death resulted from the rupture of a bloodvessel in coughing; another report states that apoplexy was the cause. Mr. Naele was brother to Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., late representative of this county."

EVICTIO OF TENANTS.—It is stated, on the authority of a letter dated Crans (county of Carlow), March 24, that within the last six months no less than sixty families have been driven from off the townland of Crans, which was the property of the late Mr. Carrol, but now in the possession of Chief Justice Doherty. On the site of the houses and premises of some of the dismissed tenants there is now nearly finished a constabulary barrack, built for that force at the chief justice's own expense.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDALS.—These distinguished honours have just been conferred upon the two following gentlemen:—Mr. Gifford, St. John's College; Mr. Druce, St. Peter's College.

OXFORD.—The University Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin literature, usually called the Hertford Scholarship, was on Monday last awarded to Mr. Edwin Palmer, scholar of Balliol College.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.—The Lord Primate of Ireland has been severely indisposed, having suffered from an attack of gout. His grace was obliged to postpone his official duties in consequence.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Poynton, an inmate of Spurstow's almshouses, was leaving the residence of B. Smith, Esq., Hackney, she was knocked down, owing to the violence of the wind, by the garden-gate. Her right arm was broken, and serious injuries inflicted on the body; and, from her advanced age, verging on fourscore, fears are entertained for her recovery.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Monday afternoon a great sensation was produced in Ireland-yard, Blackfriars, by the discovery that a man, named James Maddox, had made a desperate attempt on the life of his wife, by cutting her throat with a knife, in their apartments at No. 3, in the above place. The alarm was first given by a daughter of the parties, about ten years of age, who ran down stairs for assistance, herself bleeding from a wound in her wrist, which she received from her father while attempting to frustrate his murderous attack. It appears that Maddox, who belongs to the Royal Marines, and was home on furlough, was much addicted to drink, and was in a state of drunkenness at the time he made his murderous attack upon his wife and children. Happily, the wound on the woman, although upwards of two inches long, is not likely to prove fatal. The man, after an obstinate resistance, was taken into custody.

INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday notice was issued from the Secretary of State's Office, stating that on the night of the 7th ult. a cottage at Thornion, Wilts, to which two other cottages adjoined, was maliciously set on fire, by inserting combustible material in the thatch of the building. Her Majesty's Government offer a reward of £100, and the union and parish officers a further reward of £50, for the discovery of the incendiaries; and a promise of her Majesty's pardon is held out to any one concerned (except the person who actually set fire to the premises) for such evidence as may lead to the same result. Another reward of £100 was also offered on the same day for the discovery of the incendiaries who, on the 23rd ult., set fire to the lambing sheds at Merly farm, Wimbourn, Dorsetshire.

The seventh case of arson since harvest, in the parish of West Bergholt, near Colchester, occurred on last Saturday night, on the premises of the late Mr. Bradbrook, farmer. A cart-loft near the house was discovered to be on fire, fortunately time enough to prevent extensive damage. It may be worth while to notice that almost every fire took place on a Saturday.

DARING ROBBERY.—A daring shop robbery was committed at Messrs. Gillott's, in the Strand, during the absence of the proprietors. Whilst the foreman was attending to his department, and one of the workmen standing by him, a thief stole a whole piece of 45 yards of superfine brown cloth off one of the shelves. In his exit he knocked off his hat and left it behind, but the circumstance did not attract the attention of the men. Mr. Gillott returned to the shop; and although, presuming from the weight of his burden the depredator could not make great speed, men were despatched in all directions to overtake him, from his having the audacity to take refuge in the Prince's Head public-house, in Buckingham-street, two or three doors only from the place of robbery, and there deposit his load whilst he ran for a cab, he succeeded in getting off with his booty.

On the 20th ult., after the soldiers of the 73rd Regiment quartered in the barracks at Rennes had retired to their dormitories, a private named Desartène, who had been invested with the cross of the Legion of Honour, took up his musket, and in a tone, supposed to be jocose, exclaimed, "Come, let us see who is ready to die?" "I am," replied a young comrade, who immediately stood up a few paces from the muzzle. Desartène, however, recovered his arms, saying, "No, no! you are too good a fellow;" and this ended in a general laugh. A few minutes afterwards sergeant Tardieu came into the room, and Desartène presented his musket at him, saying, "Well, then, it shall be the sergeant," and firing, struck the poor man, who staggered against the wall, fell, and died. Desartène immediately took the cross from his breast and threw it on the bed, saying, "I must wear that no longer, put me under arrest." The officer of the day came in, attracted by the report, and committed Desartène to the black hole. The desperate man had only recently been degraded to the ranks from being himself a sergeant.

An unfortunate man named Barr, a cabinet-maker, residing at Bethnal-green, whose wife had recently eloped from him with a journeyman baker, committed suicide at Wickbridge, on the river Lea, on Saturday last, by blowing out his brains with a fowling-piece.

On Monday evening, as the workmen in the employ of Mr. Stephenson, upholsterer, of No. 4, Blackfriars-road, were engaged lowering a sofa-bedstead down the iron grating in front of the shop, a female, about forty years of age, in passing along, not perceiving that the grating was removed, fell, head foremost, down, and in her fall she struck her head with great violence against the side of the area. She was promptly attended by a surgeon, and removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital: but before she had reached that institution death had terminated her sufferings. Mr. Payne, the coroner, held an inquest on the body on Tuesday last; but, as no one present was able to identify it, the inquiry was adjourned.—The name of the unfortunate woman is Harriet Watson. She was a tall, slender, and lodged with Mr. Burgess, No. 33, Water-lane, Fleet-street. The body was identified on Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday afternoon, as Mrs. Gisborne, a lady residing at 10, Stephen-street, Rathbone-place, was proceeding up Tottenham-court-road, she was followed into the White Horse public-house, where she went to give an order, by four men, of whom no description can be given, who, while she stood at the bar, succeeded in robbing her of £120 in six £20 Bank of England notes, with which they got clear off before she discovered her loss. The numbers and dates of the notes are known, and have been stopped at the Bank.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Wednesday last a hairdresser, named Hanscombe, residing at No. 1, Winchester-street, Pentonville, was found dead in a room in the back part of his premises, by policeman Harris, 112 N division, who, observing the deceased's shop unopened beyond the usual hour, broke in through a back window. On entering the place he found the body of Hanscombe, stretched out on a temporary bed, quite dead. Phials, containing some poison, were on a shelf, and a stove, with charcoal and coke, was placed in the shed, they having been ignited. The window and crevices in every part of the place were plastered and stuffed up, so as to prevent the least ventilation, and there is no doubt that the deceased had adopted this plan to hasten his death by suffocation. On searching his shop two letters were found, addressed to his sister, at Layton, near Hackney, complaining that his prospects were bad, slackness of trade, and that the "anchor of his hope had been cast," and informing her that she would find £12 in a box at his place, which was for her.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Gell at the Blue Posts Tavern, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, upon the body of Mr. George Warren, aged 38, lately carrying on an extensive business as a wine-merchant at No. 151, Piccadilly. Mr. T. Hammerton, of 111, Piccadilly, surgeon, deposed that he had known the deceased for some years. He had led a very irregular life, and was in consequence occasionally attacked with *délirium tremens*. On Saturday morning last, about two o'clock, he was sent for to attend deceased. He found him in bed, supported by his brother, and evidently suffering from apoplectic symptoms, and in a dying state. The pulse was hardly perceptible, and all human aid was unavailing. He expired in a very few minutes afterwards. Many extraordinary acts of the deceased were related during the inquiry. The jury returned a verdict, "Died of apoplexy, produced by excitement."

Mr. Payne, the coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Monday, on the body of Maria Newman, a married woman, who, in appeared, being in a state of intoxication, and refused egress from her sleeping-room by her husband, got out of the window on the tiles of an adjoining house, and, in attempting to run along, fell from the roof, when she sustained such injuries that she died soon after. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Dowling, 74 years of age. It appeared by the evidence that on the 20th ult. the swing bridge at the Shadwell entrance of the London Docks had been opened for the purpose of admitting a vessel into the docks, when, before the bridge had been properly closed, the deceased attempted to pass from one portion to the other. In so doing he was caught by the foot, which was jammed between the joints of the bridge, by which his foot was dreadfully crushed. Verdict, "Accidental death."

STARVATION REFERRED TO A WORKHOUSE.—On Monday Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Swan and Sugar Loaf, Fetter-lane, on the body of John Hamilton, a compositor, aged 50. From the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the deceased was formerly in respectable circumstances. Declining health caused him to leave his situation, and he became an out-patient of Bartholomew's Hospital. The deceased took up his abode in the attic of the house No. 12, Plover-court, receiving 2s. a week and a loaf of bread from the West London Union. He still continued an out-patient of St. Bartholomew's. Last week he called upon his wife, who is an inmate of the Union-house, and complained of the misery for, wished him to come into the house, upon which he replied, "No, I'll starve before I come in." On Thursday week he was observed crawling up stairs to his miserable abode, in a very feeble state, and was not seen alive after. On Sunday, on his room door being broken open, he was found lying upon the bed a corpse. The deceased was said to be of very eccentric habits, reserved in his manner, and at times would be found in an attitude of prayer for hours. Dr. Jefferson, who had attended the deceased at the hospital, said he had no doubt but that the deceased died in a fit. Verdict, "Natural death."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Canada Company held on Wednesday a statement of their affairs was laid before the proprietary, from which it appears that very satisfactory progress is making in the sales of land under the new principle of allowing emigrants to pay by annual instalments, thereby affording them longer credit, and enabling persons of small means to acquire property by the exercise of their own labour and industry.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—This railway, which extends from London to Colchester, a distance of fifty-one miles, was on Wednesday last opened to the public from Brentwood to its further terminus, the first seventeen miles having been in operation for about three years. The train left Shoreditch at eleven o'clock, A.M., and reached Colchester about two, where a large crowd was in waiting (as had also been the case at Chelmsford, Witham, and other parts on the road) to greet the visitors. The guests then proceeded to the Town Hall, where the chair was taken by Sir H. Smythe, Bart., M.P., in the absence of the mayor through indisposition. About 200 persons partook of refreshment, supplied at the expense of the corporation, in the hall, an edifice which is to be admired more for its antiquity than its beauty. The party returned to town without the slightest accident having occurred. The weather being remarkably propitious, the trip appeared to give great satisfaction to all concerned.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, which was fully attended by the members. The Lord Mayor nominated the Rev. A. McCall, D.D., to the Donative or Rectory of St. James, Duke's-place, in the room of the Rev. R. Povah, deceased, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the court. The Rev. M. Gibbs, rector of Christ Church, Newgate-street, was requested to preach the Spital sermon on Easter Tuesday; and the court agreed with a report from the Gaol Committee, for enlarging Giltspur-street Compter, which was ordered to be laid before the next Court of Common Council. Communications from Sir James Graham, with the newly approved rules and regulations of the City prisons and the Borough Compter, were laid before the court, and ordered to be entered on record.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.—MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The merchants, bankers, shipowners, and others of the City of London have prepared a memorial for presentation to the First Lord of the Treasury, on the subject of systematic colonization, with the view to the adoption of some mode of realising from it employment for many of our unfortunate countrymen, who are starving in their native land.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The *Morning Advertiser* of Tuesday last contains the following particulars of a transaction in which the Custom House officers were engaged, and which, to say the least of it, looks somewhat strange:—"In November last two officers of her Majesty's Customs, accompanied by a policeman, entered the premises of a firm which has carried on business westward of Temple-bar, with unblemished reputation, for upwards of half a century: having produced their warrant, they seized fourteen gold watches of foreign make, on the ground that the duty had not been paid. No resistance being offered, the property was conveyed to the Queen's warehouse, where it was afterwards lotted for sale. The firm proceeded to memorialize the board, setting forth the facts, that the watches had been in their stock for a considerable period—that they had been purchased of well-known foreign importers—that when imported they were properly and legally marked, and that those marks had been removed according to the practice of the trade; and that an engraved plate had been substituted, with the inscription—'Foreign, examined . . . London'—and, further, the original foreign marked plates belonging to the watches were produced, and verified by affidavit of the workmen who had removed them. The memorial concluded by praying the restoration of the property extracted. The first answer was that the firm was to be prosecuted, but, on a second memorial being presented, the following answer was returned:—'Queen's Warehouse, March 2, 1843. Gentlemen,—I am directed to inform you that, agreeably to the board's minute, dated the 1st of March, your watches will be returned to you, on your giving an undertaking not to take any proceedings against the officers. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c. F. WHITING, Pro Warehousekeeper. To Messrs. . . . The *Italics* (the *Morning Advertiser*) are our own; and we ask, is it to be borne that her Majesty's innocent subjects are to have their property taken from them, detained three months, themselves subjected to annoyance, inconvenience, and loss, their reputation endangered, and yet to be debarred 'taking proceedings' against the wrong-doers, as the conditions of receiving their property back?"

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXV.

LORD LYNDHURST.

John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, has associated the highest eminence in the law with a name distinguished by a reputation in the very different pursuit of art. He is the son of J. S. Copley, Esq., R.A., a painter of considerable ability, though his place is not among the highest names which the study has given to the world. Though we have said that the skill of the lawyer and that of the artist are of a very different kind, we know not but some analogy may be discovered between them. Does not the able advocate show great skill in colouring his case? Would he not for his client add another hue to the rainbow, might he thereby be enabled to give another tinge of brightness to the cause which has bought him "with a great sum?" Does he not cast discreetly into shade all the parts of his cause which would not bear too much light? And does not he blacken to a hue darker than the deepest of the shadows of Rembrandt all he can find capable of being so coloured in the case of his "learned friend?" We throw out this as a mere suggestive hint to the curious in such speculations, if they are inclined to consider how far the great, the commanding, the universally acknowledged talents of Lord Lyndhurst may or may not be hereditary. His lordship was born in 1772, and has therefore passed the three score and ten; but, contrary to the general theory, it seems to us that the intellects that have been the most exercised are the last to show any signs of decay. There is not a sign of mental weakness, no trace that a single faculty is impaired, in the present Lord Chancellor, at an age when so many among mankind fall physically to the "lean and slippered pantaloons" of the poet, and mentally are eclipsed by the "mere oblivion" of the second childhood. The political and legal duties of his high office are discharged with all the ability, judgment, and acuteness of the prime of life. He is one of the great lawyers who are not all law—not mere living abstracts of statutes and precedents, with heads that contain as much learning as their book-shelves, and on everything else but law appear to be dimmed and clouded with as much dust. As an equity lawyer, he is considered far superior to Lord Brougham, and even equal, considered only as a lawyer, to his immediate predecessor, Lord Cottenham. As a politician, he is a warm, and not at all scrupulous, partisan, while his great ability as an orator makes his opposition very effective and damaging, as the Whigs found to their cost in their days of office. His "sessional summaries" of the public business that had been done during the sitting of Parliament were most severe castigations, not so savage as one of the onsets of Brougham, who continually breathes out vengeance and slaughter, "now he has got his former friends for foes."



LORD LYNDHURST.

But even more effective, from the appearance they possessed of not being overdone. His style of speaking, too, is most pleasing—we were about to say captivating, nor do we know that the term is too strong to apply to it. His voice is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined, distinct without the least effort, and with a silvery clearness of tone in it, that the ear is gained by the manner, if the reason is not always satisfied with the matter of his speech. His allusions to classic literature, which are not unfrequent, are always in good taste, as well as skillfully introduced, and made applicable to the subject he is treating; and the structure of his sentences is both correct and elegant. He is one of the few speakers whose words might be printed as they fall from his lips: they require no arrangement to fit them for the reader. In the discharge of his duties he is not altogether so regular as a piece of clock-work, and in fulfilling the mere forms of his functions he goes through their "state and ancients" with an air of most superb indifference. Then his receiving and bringing up the bills of the Commons, from the bar to the table of the House of Lords: his manner is occasionally quite amusing; you see that familiarity with ceremony hath in him gone very far towards breeding a contempt for it. The matter-of-course tone of his "call in the messengers" fully prepares you for the easy carelessness with which he takes up the bag containing the great seal, on which, it seems, etiquette requires that bills should be received: a napkin in the hand of a London waiter is borne with quite as much reverence and regard for dignity. He receives the bills and dismisses the messengers with the three necessary bows, which he converts into cordial nods of recognition rather than courtly genuflections of ceremony (we doubt not they were such in the days of Wolsey), walks up to the Woolsack with something between a slouch and a halt, and, as his eyes are generally fixed on the floor as he goes, he often jostles a peer or two in his progress, but we do not remember his ever stopping to apologise. He takes out his eyeglass, reads the title of the bill or bills, hands them to the clerk, and sits down with the air of a man who has got through a piece of business necessary to be done, but which is rather a bore than otherwise. He appears to be rather impatient of long speeches if they happen, as they occasionally do in the House of Lords, to be rather dull; and we think we have at times detected a kind of cordiality and heartiness in his "that this House do now adjourn," as if the motion had his perfect concurrence. Lord Lyndhurst is High Steward of Cambridge University; he has been through all the higher offices of the law—those of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls. He was created a peer when made Lord Chancellor, in 1827, which office he held until 1830; from 1831 till 1834 he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and again Lord Chancellor, from December 1834 till April 1835; he now fills this high office for the third time.



"ASTLEY'S" NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

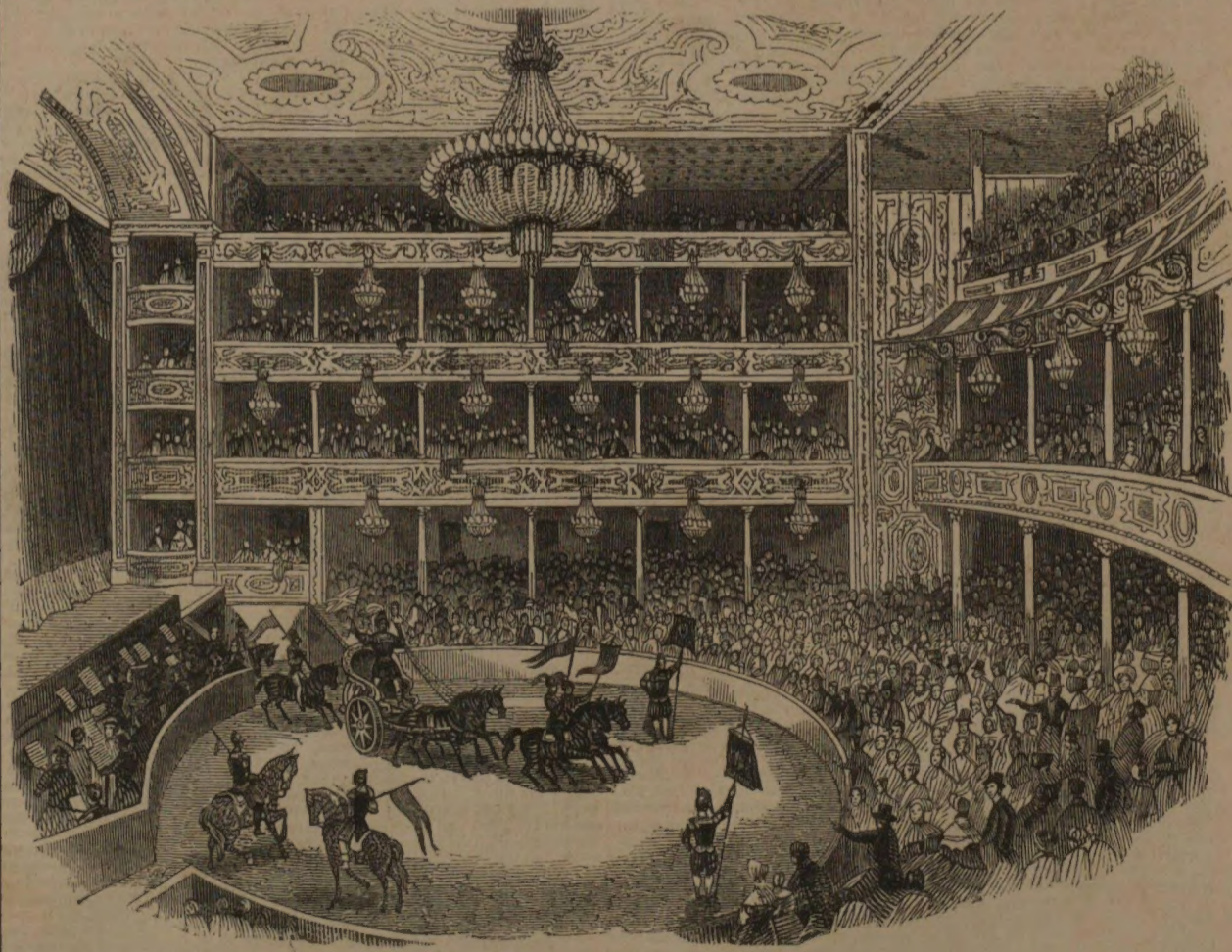
This magnificent theatre will be ready for opening at the usual time, viz., Easter Monday. The external walls, built by Mr. Buckwell, jun., of Brighton, are 148 feet in length, and include an area larger than any other theatre in London. There are two fronts; the old one facing Westminster-road, the only part of the former building left untouched by the late fire; the other facing the intended new street from Westminster-road to Stangate. This will form the entrance to the gallery. The box-entrance will be, as formerly, from the Westminster-road; thus the two entrances will possess the advantages of being widely separated from each other.

The general form of the interior is octagonal, and has been constructed by Messrs. Heywood and Nixon, from plans and models furnished by Mr. Usher, of whom those who remember the palmy days of the elder Astley will have an amusing recollection. The stock of jokes that form the staple commodities of modern clowns have mostly their origin in "Dickey Usher," while the tricks and transformations of pantomime are largely indebted to his mechanical inventions. Practical experience has enabled him to judge accurately of the advantages and defects of modern theatres, and his plans have succeeded in placing the ring, for the equestrian performances, in such a position that a perfect view can be obtained from the distant seats of the upper gallery. This has been considered of the greatest importance, for in most of the amphitheatres hitherto

erected the architect has failed to afford a perfect view of the stage and ring combined to a majority of the audience.

The prevailing decorations are white, lemon-colour, green, and gold, with rich crimson hangings for the private boxes. There are two full tiers of boxes, and two half tiers, ranging evenly from the two galleries. Each of the full tiers contains nineteen open boxes. The circles are supported from the pit by eight Doric pillars and forty-six Corinthian columns, fluted in white and gold. There are six spacious saloons—two for the dress-circle, two for the pit, two for the upper boxes, with extensive refreshment places for the galleries. In the centre of the first tier is the royal box, tastefully ornamented. The new scenic curtain represents the triumphal procession to the Temple of Fame of the competitors from the games of the *athletes*, with Fame distributing her gifts to the victorious Olympians. The decorations consist of copies of the productions of the ancient masters in entablatures of gold. From the rich allegorical dome is suspended a crystal and gold chandelier, emblematic of Fame holding the coursers of triumph. The proscenium forms a magnificent triumphal arch, and has been designed and erected by Mr. John Evans, the inventor and builder of the stage and proscenium of the St. James's and other theatres. The stage measures 75 feet by 101, and is fitted with substantial platforms for equestrian spectacles.

The proprietor, Mr. William Batty, has undertaken the rebuilding of the Amphitheatre entirely on his own resources.



INTERIOR OF "ASTLEY'S" AMPHITHEATRE.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return made to the House of Commons, published this week, states the total amount already expended for building the new House of Commons is £280,483 10s.; the amount voted has been £438,500, and consequently £158,016 10s. is in hand unexpended, which will be required for works now in progress of completion. It is estimated that a further sum of £578,424 12s. 9d. will be required to complete the buildings. The total amount of Mr. Barry's estimate will, therefore, be £1,016,924 12s. 9d. besides what will be required for completing the landing place, making good the pavings, furniture, and fittings, and for decorations by works of art.

THE COMET.—WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Sir John Herschel, Sir James South, and other astronomers, have no doubt whatever that the brilliant light seen in the western hemisphere is the tail of a comet, while Mr. Cooper, who is at present in Italy, affirms that he

actually seen his nucleus. M. Foster, an astronomer of Bruges, in Flanders, in a letter in the *Journal du Commerce & des Arts*, of the 23rd ult., says he has no doubt that the phenomenon is the zodiacal light. Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool, in a letter published in one of the journals of that town, maintains the same opinion. The *Cheltenham Chronicle* says that the comet has been very visible at Cheltenham, where it was first taken by some for a lunar rainbow. It was very plainly to be seen in the west, on two or three nights of last week. The *Echo de Venise*, of Perigueux, of 22nd ult., has the following:—"Yesterday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, several persons of our town witnessed an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, a little above the horizon. It was that of a magnificent cross, appearing to the eye 50 metres in length and 30 in width, perfectly defined, with its head towards the north. It was visible for half an hour, and astonished all who saw it. We have this account from ocular witnesses, whose veracity we cannot doubt."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last Donizetti's heretofore much-injured opera of "Belisario" was vindicated even to the composer's heart's content, could he have been present to hear the magnificent manner in which it was performed, and witness the enthusiastic *furor* with which it was received. A cold indifference, owing to the barbarous attempt made to represent it on the same boards before in the season 1839, ever since prevailed against this *partition* (now proved to be one of the *maestro's* most felicitous serious productions); but still the *avant-courrier* fame of Fornasari as a great *basso-cantanti* had raised the highest expectations, and these expectations were not only not disappointed, but realised to a fuller extent than we recollect ever to have been the case before within the walls of this theatre—in a double capacity too; for while all parties were enchanted with the new singer, and indeed we may say *singers*, those who had been previously displeased with the music of this opera had the additional pleasure of exchanging a prejudice, unjustly formed against it, for the highest admiration and delight. To describe Fornasari to those who have not been fortunate enough to have heard him is no easy undertaking. The best way is to draw upon their imagination at once, and tell them to form the *beau idéal* of the executive powers of the musical-dramatic art, and say that even then they may fall short of an adequate notion of this great *artiste*. But for some attempt at detail. We have already, in a former number, described the personal appearance of Fornasari as extremely portly and imposing; our business now is to particularize his perfections as a singer and histrionic depicter of the passions, over which he possesses most absolute control. In the first department he possesses an extensive and sonorous voice, of most easy and agreeable inflection; the quality of its happily combined registers always corresponding with the sentiment which it has to express. This natural endowment has been most highly cultivated, and can at pleasure be used by its fortunate possessor with a most surprising agility, grace, and energy. In short, in the three great requisites to constitute a first-rate singer, namely, pathos, elegance, and flexibility, he is without a rival. With the first he affects us to the soul; with the second he captivates our most exquisite sense of refinement; while with the latter he astonishes us by the ease with which his immense voice is rendered submissive to the wildest flight of a highly soaring and excursive fancy—a fancy at the same time always within the reins of a refined taste and consummate judgment.



FORNASARI.

It is hard to say whether Fornasari excels the more in recitative, aria, or concerted singing. He had not sung more than a measure or two of the first when he convinced his auditors of his power in dramatic melody. In the next, the first opportunity he had of displaying his *cantilena* exhibited him as equally successful; and his duet and part singing throughout the piece finished him in the minds of a delighted audience as a complete singer. All were ready to exclaim, "*Quando illum inveniet parem?*" and to allow that, much as had been promised, they did not find in him "*carbonem pro thesauro*"—a disappointment which had often before attended the highest expectations, injudiciously raised for others immeasurably his inferiors. His enunciation is most perfect. In the duet ("*Sul campo della gloria*") with Conti, who sang beautifully, he was particularly fine; and in the trio "*Ah! se potessi piangere*" nothing could exceed the mournful melancholy with which the persecuted hero sought to lament his being "*fall'n from his high estate!*"

If we are to consider the opera season but in its dawn at present, we care not how long may be prolonged the delay of its noon; in fact we might exclaim—

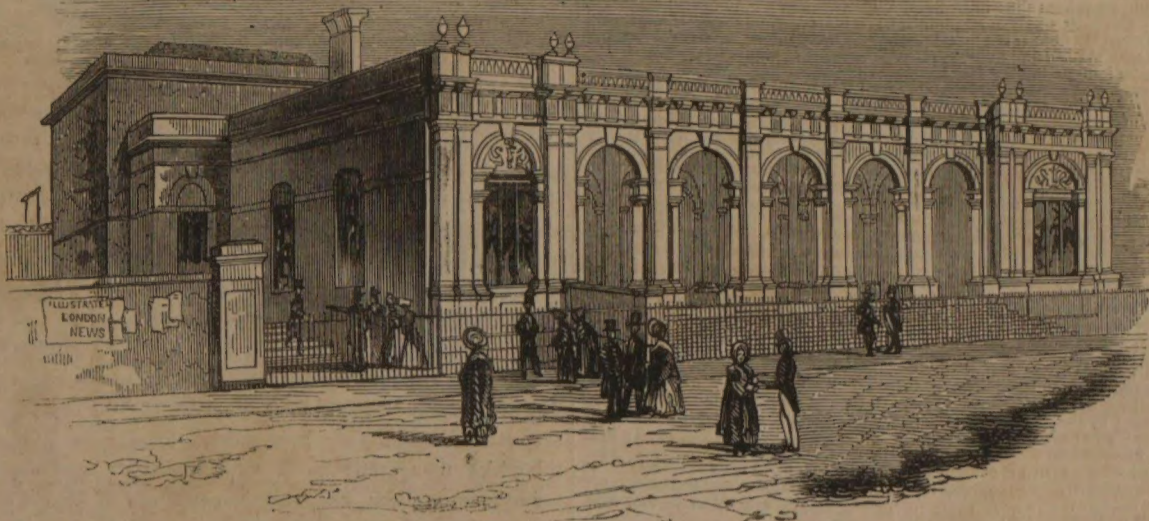
Questo di mai non raggiomo!

Persiani, for whom the contralto part of *Irene* was transposed, sang as usual—that is, beyond all female rivalry. Her recitative of "*La man terribile*" was exquisitely given; as, indeed, was every other portion of this beautiful opera allotted to her. Moltini has made most rapid and wonderful improvement since her *début* here last year in "*Gemma di Vergy*." In the aria "*Sin la tromba è à me negata*" this was particularly to be remarked; and in the finale of the same scene, "*O desio della vendetta*," she evinced an extraordinary accession of style, power, and energy. The *ensemble* of the "*getting up*" does great credit to the conducting influence of M. Costa, who fills his post with more credit to himself than any of his predecessors.

The ballet department improves every night upon further acquaintance. In fact there never was, at any period of the season, a more delightful treat than the Opera at present affords.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—On Wednesday last the American line of packet ship *Wellington*, of 703 tons register, Captain Chadwick, sailed from St. Katharine's Dock for New York, taking out about 80 cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, most of whom are poor agricultural labourers and their families from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex, emigrating to the "far west" in the hope of bettering their condition. Within these few days several vessels have sailed from the docks with emigrants for Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this corporation, established to promote emigration and extend agricultural pursuits in Van Diemen's Land, was held on Monday at the Company's office, in Old Broad-street, to receive a report from the Court of Directors relative to the progress of colonisation, the election of directors, &c. The Governor, Mr. William Burnie, took the chair. The report gave a satisfactory account of the Company's operations, and was unanimously adopted.



NEW ASSIZE COURTS, CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge has always been remarkable for its public buildings, and the student of architecture, no less than the lover of the antique, or the admirer of learning, finds on the banks of the Cam abundant material for study and reflection. One of the new erections just concluded in the town is the New Assize Courts, which adds materially to its adornment; and as it will be seen by a remarkable case reported elsewhere that the assizes are now being held there, we seize the opportunity, in pursuance of our duty as pictorial chroniclers of public improvements, to present our readers with a view of this building. The New Courts stand on the road leading to Ely, just out of the town, on the opposite side of the road to the gaol; a communication existing under ground between the court-house and the prison. The exterior is built of a very fine and excellent stone from quarries near Whitby, in Yorkshire, and the total expense of the building, which is henceforth to afford the ample and much required accommodation for judicial purposes, will not exceed £11,000.

The style selected is Palladian, and the façade somewhat novel and decidedly effective. It reminds the spectator of Palladio's loggia at the Basilica, Vicenza. It is not, however, a servile imitation of its Italian predecessor; there are many variations, and these certainly in favour of the English building. The sameness and poverty of the original are avoided by

compressing the details, a richness being thus gained which tells favourably for the general effect. Palladio's production presents a series of compartments repeated from one end of the building to the other. A variation in this particular has also been made to good purpose, and the charm of variety obtained without loss of general unity of composition. But our sketch, displaying the general character of the building, renders further architectural description unnecessary. The total length of front is 136 feet; the entrance leads into a hall 30 feet square, and this communicates with the two courts, one fitted up for the trial of criminals, the other for cases *Nisi Prius*. Each of these is 51 feet by 32 feet. Rooms for the judges and the grand jury, with other apartments, are also conveniently placed; and these new courts, which are likely soon to be applied to the purposes for which they are designed, are adapted to meet the convenience of the judicial functionaries and others called together at assize times.

The present assizes were opened in splendid style by the High Sheriff, H. Greene, Esq., whose handsome equipage was the object of general admiration. The dresses of the javelin men, and the liveries of the servants, *Ferte et ventre de Bische* together with the state coach, drawn by four grey horses, had a most magnificent appearance.



GRETA-HALL.—SOUTHEY'S HOUSE.

THE LATE DR. SOUTHEY.

Robert Southey, L.L.D., was born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774. He received his primary instruction at Corston, from whence he was removed to Westminster, and afterwards entered Balliol College Oxford, but did not remain the whole course. He appears to have commenced his career as a poet early in life; several of what he terms his juvenile and minor poems having been published, and a considerable portion of his first important work, "*Joan of Arc*," written, before leaving the university. Having left this work in the hands of Mr. Cottle, bookseller, Bristol, for publication, he proceeded to the Peninsula, where he collected a mass of valuable materials, which he has since given to the world. The valuable authorities whence he drew his information of the Brazils, were, however, selected by his uncle, the Rev. Herbert Hill, during a residence in Portugal as chaplain to the British embassy.

The life of Dr. Southey will present few or no salient points to his biographer. The business of his life was unwearied industry, in delighting the world with his works; his relaxations, the enjoyment of domestic happiness and the practice of every Christian virtue. After having resided for a short time at Westbury, near Bristol, he went to Keswick in the year 1801 on a visit to Mr. Coleridge, who was married to Mr. Southey's sister; and returned in 1803 to take up his residence at Greta Hall, where he subsequently lived, beloved and respected by all who knew him. The amiability of Dr. Southey's disposition was strikingly exemplified in his patient endurance of criticism, frequently of an irritating any personal nature. The most important notice he takes of Byron is in the preface to the fourth volume in the collected edition of his poems, where he observes:—"I was in Portugal when '*Thalaba*' was published; its reception was very different from that with which '*Joan of Arc*' had been welcomed. In proportion as the poem deserved better, it was treated worse. Upon this occa-

sion my name was first coupled with Mr. Wordsworth's. We were then, and for some time afterwards, all but strangers to each other; and certainly, there were no two poets in whose productions, the difference not being that between good and bad, less resemblance could be found. But I happened to be residing at Keswick when Mr. Wordsworth and I became acquainted. Mr. Coleridge also had resided there, and this was reason enough for classing us together as a school of poets. Accordingly for more than twenty years from that time, every tyro in criticism who would smatter and sneer tried his 'prentice hand' upon the Lake poets; and every young sportsman who carried a popgun in the field of Latin considered them as fair game." The intimate bond of union which existed between Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge is most creditable to them all—can didates for fame in the same field. No feeling of jealousy or rivalry has for a moment interrupted that friendship which Dr. Southey in one of his prefaces, hopes will not terminate with this life, but be considered an heirloom by their posterity.

The fertility of Southey's mind can only be estimated by glancing at a list of his works. It is possible he might have reached a still higher pinnacle of fame had he devoted a large portion of his time to improving and revising, instead of producing new works; but the value of a good tree consists in the quantity as well as the quality of its fruits.

Of prose works we have—"Letters from Spain and Portugal, and Travels in those Countries;" being an account of his residence there. "Chronicle of the Cid;" a compilation from several Spanish works, 1 vol. 4to. "Amadis of Gaul;" a translation. "Palmerin of England;" a translation. "History of Brazil," 3 vols. 4to. "History of the Peninsular War," 3 vols. 4to. "Life of Nelson," 2 vols. 12mo. "Ommiana," 2 vols. 12mo. "An account of Don Manuel Escriella from England to Spain," 3 vols. 12mo. "An account of the Madras System of Education, founded by Dr. Andrew Bell," 1 vol. 12mo. "Life of John Wesley," 2 vols. 8vo. "Book of the Church," 2 vols.

svo. "Colloquies upon the Progress and Prospects of Society." 2 vols. 8vo. "Vindict Ecclesia Anglicana," 1 vol. 8vo. "Life of John Bunyan," in Murray's 8vo. edition. "Life of Cowper." "Lives of the Admirals," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia.

This list as to minor works is necessarily very imperfect. In early life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Annual Register," and the "Quarterly Review," has been indebted to him for a constant succession of articles from its first establishment till he ceased to write. A selection from these papers was published by him in two small volumes under the title of "Essays, Moral and Political." The last collected edition of his poems consists of two closely printed volumes with copious notes. The most important of his poetical works are "Joan of Arc," "Thalaba," "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," and "Roderic, the last of the Goths." Many of those minor poems which are familiar to every one are exquisitely beautiful; of the "Devil's Walk," so much praised by some of his detractors so long as they considered it from the pen of Porson, he seems to have been by no means vain; and most likely it might still have been attributed to the professor, had Coleridge not set the matter at rest by announcing it as the joint production of himself and Southey, one morning at the breakfast-table. "Wat Tyler" is included in the last edition as a juvenile poem, where he mildly answers the sneers at his change of political opinions, by saying that he is not more ashamed of having been a republican in early youth than he is of having been once a boy. The duties of poet-laureate, as fulfilled by Dr. Southey, render the appointment one which any man of independent feeling may accept. He has abolished that servile practice of bedaubing princes, year after year, with the fulsome flattery of birthday odes, which caused Sir Walter Scott to decline the offer, and seems to have circumscribed his task to chronicling such national events as seemed worthy of his pen, in the way and at the time best suited to himself. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte presented a fair opportunity for the adulation of a court poet. Yet in the lay of the laureate we find him assuming the character of a monitor; pointing out the duties of princes, and what a nation expects of them.

The present Premier, when last in office, showed his regard and estimation of his talents by offering him a baronetcy, which was, however, declined. Shortly afterwards he was granted a pension of £300 per annum, in addition to his other emoluments. He was married early in life to Miss Edith Fricker, of Bristol, who died at Keswick in 1837, and afterwards to Miss Caroline Bowles, who can have enjoyed the delight of being the companion to such a mind for but a short time, as Dr. Southey had been for years in a state of perfect unconsciousness; his mind had been overworked, and the distress occasioned by the protracted illness of his first wife, to whom he was most fondly attached, laid the foundation of that mental decay which gradually reduced him to a state of helplessness. If we consider his private virtues as a husband, a father, and a friend; his eminent talents as a poet, a historian, and a biographer, we must feel that it may be long ere we look upon his like again.

He died on Tuesday, the 21st of March, at Gretna-hall, and was interred on the Friday following in the same grave with his Edith, in the beautiful and romantic churchyard of Keswick. A limited number of personal friends were invited to the funeral, but it was numerously attended by the uninvited of all classes in testimony of their regard and respect.—*From a Correspondent.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 3.—
TUESDAY, 4.—President Harrison died, 1841.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Raikes died, 1811.
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.
FRIDAY, 7.—Badajoz surrendered, 1812.
SATURDAY, 8.—Sun rises 21 minutes past 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chess.—"F. H." is thanked for his contribution, which shall appear early.
"T. W. W."—See our Problem this week.
"Peon."—If the military gentleman "Peon" has not yet met with an antagonist, another military gentleman, under the signature "Peon," will be happy to play him; or if "Peon" should be engaged, "Peon" will be glad to have a friendly game by post with any gentleman who feels inclined to do so. We have his address, and shall be glad to forward it.
"T. W. W." and "R. C. L." are both in error, as they will perceive by the solution this week. In solving a problem, you should always allow the second player to make the best moves he can.
"Latrunculus."—His contribution would occupy too much space in our journal.
"R. T. C."—We have a very different opinion from our correspondent of Hydropathy and its originator.
"No Puritan."—We shall see.
"Caduceus."—Wait awhile.
"Milliken."—Gilbert Gurney.—Thanks for kind wishes.
"Septuagenarian."—Our space compels us to use small type.
"A. B. C."—Dublin.—We give as much as our space will allow.
"C. E. I."—The first volume contains thirty-five numbers. The volumes will be yearly and half-yearly, to suit the taste of our subscribers.
"O. B."—Athy.—We will comply with his wishes.
"Medicus."—See our answers to correspondents last week.
"Clericus."—We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's paper.
"H. G. W."—The separate system has been in operation for several years at Glasgow. Our description of the Model Prison was the result of several visits made for the purpose, and may be relied upon for its minute accuracy.
"W. H. K."—Apply to a member of Parliament who votes with the Government.
"J. M."—Aberystwith.—Cobbett used to say, "What a whole nation adopts one man cannot set aside," or words to that effect.
Replies to several chess correspondents next week.
A correspondent complains of the *city of persons in attendance at the Poly-*
technic Institution; we recommen *the proprietors to look to this.*
"J. B."—Monmouth, a subscriber from the beginning.—We still adhere to our opinion formerly expressed.
"R. Morse, Prior."—The Tabernacle may come in its turn.
"H."—We do not remember having received it.
"L. M. S."—Under consideration.
"A Traveller."—His suggestion shall be attended to.
"A Subscriber," Abingdon.—There is a portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke, in the Hampton Court collection. Our correspondent should apply to a picture-dealer.
"J. S. W."—Wrentham.—We cannot comply with his request.
"A Subscriber, I. B. W."—Write to Mr. E. Landells, "Illuminated Magazine" Office, 2, Crane court, Fleet-street, London.
"W. S."—Buckingham.—Thanks.
"Archæophilus."—The subject is scarcely of sufficient interest for a newspaper.
"Scrutator," Guernsey.—Thomson's "New Universal Gazetteer," 18s., just published, and Baynes's "Notes and Reflections during a Ramble in the East," just published (Longman), contain the most recent information on the Cape.
"F."—Everybody's Column.
"R. S. A."—We are quite of opinion with our correspondent, that school-masters in Scotland are sadly underpaid; and in England the remark will apply. Many intelligent teachers are remunerated far worse than day-labourers.
"S. B."—York.—Admissible.
"J. S."—Not sufficient interest.
"C. B." wishes to know the five greatest wonders of London.—1. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; 2. The Thames Tunnel; 3. The Bridges; 4. The crowded Streets; 5. Where the Money comes from!
"B."—The prospectus of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was first issued in March, 1842, and the first number appeared on the 14th May, 1842. The number for each week appears on the first page.
"H. W. H."—Try again. The subject he treats of is liable to give offence.
The Captain Mauby Illustrations and Article are unavoidably postponed until next week.
Several other postponements from want of room.
* * Pressure of news this week obliges us to exclude Literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Clendon "On the Teeth."—"British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery."—"Scripture Natural History," by the Rev. A. Fletcher. Parts I., II., III., IV.—"Pictorial Pilgrim's Progress." Part I. to XVI.—"Annual Report of the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum."—"Sermons," by the Rev. E. Andrews, B.A. Part I.—"Oliver Cromwell," by W. H. Leatham.



LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843.

One of the worst signs of the times is the absence of means of profitable employment for either capital or labour—the fact that money will not fetch one and a half per cent. interest, and that industry is at a still worse—because more distressing—discount. There can be no doubt that this indication of disease in the framework of our social economy is both formidable and alarming—alarming as the harbinger of a train of evils, and formidable because it is of a nature most difficult to overcome. The extreme inconvenience of this paralyzing condition of affairs has been so acutely felt among the capitalists in the metropolis that they have roused themselves into something like an energetic movement, which they hope may tend to improving results, although their panacea is the old one of colonization and emigration. The past week has recorded the publication of a memorial addressed by "Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, and others of the city of London," to Sir Robert Peel, in his capacity of Prime Minister, showing, among other propositions, the following, which form the gist of the document:—

That the memorialists are of opinion that colonization conducted on a large scale and sound principles offers a safe and effectual means of augmenting trade, affording employment for various classes, and removing some of the causes of general distress; and that, impressed with the necessity of doing something for improving the state of the country, they earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will take the subject of systematic colonization into their immediate and serious consideration, with a view of ascertaining in what manner the best practical results may be attained.

That the memorialists address themselves to the head of her Majesty's Government, because they conceive that in the present condition of the country the subject of systematic colonization is rather of great national importance than one in which the colonies have a particular interest.

We do not, in the outset of this mere nutshell of a scheme, offer any strong discouragement to its agitation, although we should undoubtedly wait to see the kernel, before we ventured one step upon the path of direct approval. Experience of the past, and a knowledge of the practical operation of former plans of emigration, have taught us to regard it with a deep-seated jealousy and dread; and—even with the authority of such high, honourable, and influential names as are signed to this Peel memorial—with the belief that the memorialists seek to meet an emergency rather than to create a gain—with their qualification of the colonization project upon "a large scale and sound principles;" and with, moreover, an expressed anxiety to commit it to the charge of the Government rather than to individual enterprise;—we still nourish in our bosoms that sort of distrust which is the best security to the poorer public for our watchfulness in their interests, and our desire that no ambition of the wealthy, nor scheme of the theological, shall be worked to do them harm.

We know too well what a sad dream, deliriously broken, emigration has frequently turned out—how promise has kept its word to the ear and mocked it to the heart—how men who could have lived respectably, even with large families, in their humble vocations in England, have left its kindly shores in the belief that Arcadia was before them, only to find a port of misery and starvation when all was done. Victims of plausibility, of speculation, of deception, of jobbery of the worst and most abandoned kind, they have been lured by credulity into ruin, and have brought home wives and children in rags—have bitterly toiled their way back to England, fit only for the shelter of the workhouse, where they formerly enjoyed a comfortable cottage home. In other cases the work of emigration has gone more prosperously, and so well as almost to enforce the charm of happy example upon our population; but unfortunately that charm has worked generally more upon the enterprising and industrious than the distressed and unemployed. Artisans and labourers who were doing well enough, but thought they could do better, are the classes who have far outnumbered the mere pauper emigrants, and thus this country has often rather lost than gained. Still there are advantages to be considered—the opinions of the great world of capitalists are not to be set at naught; their suggestions to a Minister should be deeply respected and promptly weighed; and the project of nationalizing both colonization and emigration is too grand in its features not to demand that it should receive the fullest justice from the attention of the community. We repeat, therefore, that, with no immediate discouragement, we wait the further development of the plan, still watching it with jealous interest, and most earnest hopes for the best. In the meanwhile a glance at the statistics of present emigration may be appropriately taken here:—

EMIGRATION.—Tables, showing the amount of emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1842, give the number of emigrants who have embarked from each of the three kingdoms:—From England, 74,093; from Scotland, 13,103; from Ireland, 40,553; total, 128,344. The parts of the world to which they went were the following:—To the United States, 63,852; Texas, Central America, and Buenos Ayres, 363; Canada, 41,375; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, &c., 12,748; West Indies, 813; the Cape, 517; Western Africa, Mauritius, and Falkland Isles, 72; Sydney, 1450; Port Philip, 864; Van Diemen's Land, 2448; South Australia, 145; Western Australia, 563; New Zealand, 3064; total, 128,344. Four fifths of the Irish emigrants went to the British North

American colonies; most of the Scotch went to Canada and Nova Scotia; and five sevenths of the English to the United States. Of the emigrants, 1058 were assisted from the poor-rates; 2341 from funds supplied by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration; and 982 from bounties paid in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In 1841 the number of emigrants was:—From England, 72,104; from Scotland, 14,060; from Ireland, 32,428; total, 118,592. The number of emigrants in 1842 was greater than in 1841 by 10,000, and exceeds in a much higher proportion that for any previous year. Its extent is, indeed, unparalleled and astounding, amounting to no less than 400 souls per diem, excluding Sundays. Its direction also has undergone a material change. In 1841 the emigrants to Australia and New Zealand amounted to 32,500; in 1842, only to 8500.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

We feel quite as much of the pleasure of gratitude as of the pleasure of triumph in being able to place the following newspaper stamp returns, just issued from the printing-office of the House of Commons, before our true friend and patron, the public. We leave society to make its own comment on a success which has been of its own fostering, merely remarking that the returns in question are only up to the close of the last year, and that since that period the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been experiencing a rapid weekly progression:—

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURN, from OCTOBER to DECEMBER, 1842, printed by order of the House of Commons.

Names of Newspapers.	Number of Stamps.		
	October.	November.	December.
Weekly Dispatch	250,000	300,000	225,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	115,000	134,000	264,250
Sunday Times	80,000	95,000	85,000
Bell's Life in London	80,000	120,000	90,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	62,000	78,000	64,000
Weekly Chronicle	55,000	80,000	60,000

In this return the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS stands as the second paper in the Empire for the first two months, and as the FIRST PAPER IN THE EMPIRE at the close of the year—proving a gradual progress—EXCEEDING its *highest* contemporary by more than 39,000, and its NEXT HIGHEST by more than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND NUMBERS; and, as the following table will show, leaving all the rest of the weekly press at quite immeasurable distance:—

Parliamentary Return of Stamps for December, 1842.

Names of Papers.	Number of Stamps for December.	Weekly Circulation.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	264,250	66,062
Weekly Dispatch	225,000	56,250
Sunday Times	85,000	21,250
Bell's Life in London	90,000	22,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	64,000	16,000
Weekly Chronicle	60,000	15,000
Britannia	36,000	9,000
Examiner	20,000	5,000
Spectator	17,000	4,250
Atlas	21,000	5,250
John Bull	15,000	3,750
Argus	5,300	1,325
Age	5,500	1,375

Thus the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the end of the year, exceeded all the other weekly papers by nearly TEN THOUSAND! MORE THAN TREBLED the circulation of the *Sunday Times*; nearly TREBLED the *Bell's Life*; more than QUADRUPLD the *Weekly Messenger* and the *Weekly Chronicle*; and more than DOUBLED the COMBINED CIRCULATION of the *Britannia*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Age*, *Atlas*, *Argus*, and *John Bull*.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND!!

Being nearly double the entire circulation of THE MORNING CHRONICLE during the whole SIX DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Return for December,

MORNING CHRONICLE. 138,000! ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. 264,250!



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalms cxlii. verse 1. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Chapel in Waiting. Sunday being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George, the Prince visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge also visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited Prince George at his residence in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George in the evening.

MONDAY.—The Right Hon. John Nicholl, Judge Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen at Bucking Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at his residence in Kensington Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French play with their presence in the evening.

TUESDAY.—The Queen held a court, in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Lord Hill had an audience of her Majesty, to deliver the insignia of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, worn by his late uncle, General Lord Hill. His lordship delivered the late Lord's gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. General the Marquis of Anglesey had an audience of the Queen, and received from her Majesty his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, was present at the ceremony. His grace had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Fanny Howard, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord and Lady John Russell, and Lord George Lennox. The hand of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance at the palace during the evening.

THE COURT.—HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness and suite arrived from Buckingham Palace, in three of the royal carriages, shortly before two o'clock. The levee was the first this season, and was numerously attended. The great officers of state appeared in their gorgeous attire, giving the usual air of magnificence to this splendid ceremonial, but the presentations were not so numerous as on former occasions.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is generally rumoured in the court circles that a separate establishment will shortly be formed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There is every reason to believe a number of domestics will be selected for the young Prince not in any way connected with her Majesty's household.



THE COMPANY'S MEDALLION OF SIR ISAMBERT BRUNEL, SUPPORTED BY ONE OF THE TUNNEL EXCAVATORS.

When the ingenious Miss Pardoe visited Constantinople in 1836, she was not less surprised than pleased at being questioned by an Albanian chief as to the Thames Tunnel. This, however, is but one of the many instances of the anxiety with which the great work has been watched throughout Continental Europe. In Egypt, where a new country is rising, phoenix-like, upon the ashes of the old world, the progress of the Tunnel has been regarded with unabated interest—participated, indeed, throughout the civilized world. Had not modern ingenuity extended “the wonders of the world” to seventy times seven, the Thames Tunnel would long rank as the *eighth* wonder; for this bold attempt to effect a communication between the shores of a wide and deep river, without any interruption to its navigation, has had, and probably will have, no parallel for many ages. When and where are likely again to combine the necessities, physical and commercial; the resources, pecuniary and scientific; the rational hope of remuneration; and the courage and energy necessary to the conception and production of such a work? And echo answers, “Where?” Formidable as have been the difficulties, which it has required almost superhuman energies to counteract, the great work has been achieved; and on Saturday last the consummation was witnessed by admiring thousands.

A tunnel (from Gravesend to Tilbury), similar, in its chief features, to the present work, was proposed and even commenced by Mr. Dodd in 1799, but soon abandoned as impracticable. Two or three years after this an attempt was made a mile below the present Tunnel, to connect Rotherhithe and Limehouse, by an experienced Cornish miner, named Vesey; a shaft was sunk 76 feet, and the horizontal excavation made in the form of a driftway (to be afterwards widened into a passage), and carried to within 150 feet of the Middlesex shore, when the engineer gave up the work as impracticable, notwithstanding rewards were offered for plans, and many were received. It was under these discouraging circumstances that, in 1823, Mr. (now Sir M. L.) Brunel, completed a design, which received the sanction of many gentlemen of rank and science, among whom were the Duke of Wellington and Dr. Wollaston. The spot between Rotherhithe and Wapping selected for the proposed communication is, perhaps, the only one situate between London Bridge and Greenwich where such a roadway could have been attempted without interfering essen-

tially with some of the great mercantile establishments on both sides of the river. “The importance of this new mode of communication between two such places, only 1200 feet apart



SIR I. BRUNEL,

As he appeared during his progress through the Tunnel.

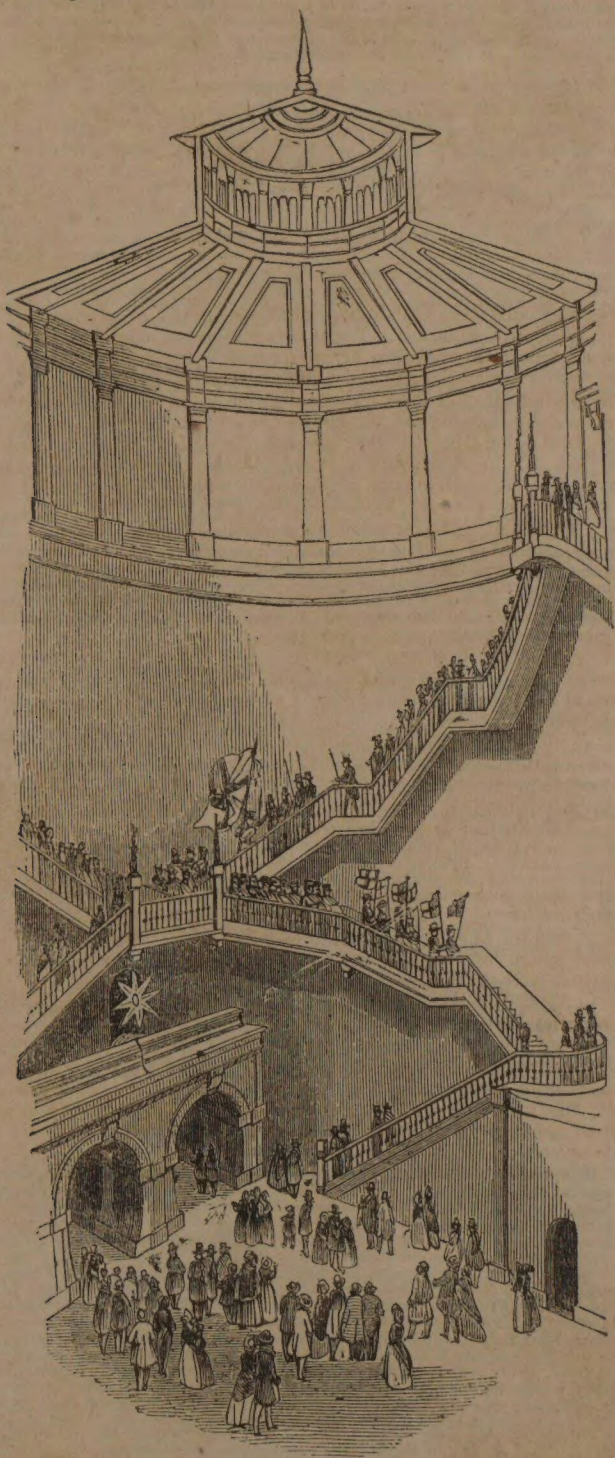
geographically (but four miles by the way of London Bridge), will be at once apparent. But it is still more so, if we consider for a moment the peculiar connexion between the two great interests which belong to the different sides of the river. An immense amount of the foreign goods brought into the West India, the London, and St. Katharine's Docks, on the north side, is absorbed by the coasting-trade on the south; and, it appears, is almost entirely conveyed from one to the other by land-carriage.” (Knight's “London.”) The accommodation of the Tunnel to passengers is shown by 3700 persons conveyed daily by the different ferries in the neighbourhood. There will be no expensive approaches to the Tunnel to form: on the north it is connected, through Old Gravel-lane, with Ratcliffe-highway, and a new road is projected in continuation of the former, to the Commercial-road, Whitechapel; on the south it is close to the Deptford Lower-road.

Early in 1824 a company was formed, and in June an act of Parliament was obtained, for executing the Tunnel, Mr. Brunel being appointed engineer. Meanwhile competent persons, unconnected with the engineer, had taken three parallel borings beneath the bed of the Thames, in the direction of the proposed tunnel, and their very favourable report induced Mr. Brunel to go to work in a somewhat bolder way than he had otherwise intended. He began, in March, 1825, by preparing for a shaft 50 feet in diameter, which he commenced at 150 feet from the Rotherhithe bank of the river. This he effected by constructing, on the surface of the ground, a brickwork cylinder of the above diameter, 42 feet in height and 3 feet thick. Over this he set up the steam-engine for pumping out the water, and for raising the earth to be taken from within the cylinder, which he then sank, *en masse*, into the ground, in the way that well-shafts are usually sunk. By this means he passed through a bed of gravel and sand, 26 feet deep, full of land-water, and, in fact, a quicksand, in which drift-makers formerly had been compelled to suspend their work. When the shaft was sunk to its present depth of 65 feet, another shaft, of 25 feet diameter, was sunk still lower, till, at the depth of 80 feet, the ground suddenly gave way, sinking several feet, whilst sand and water were thrown up with some violence. The existence of this quicksand had been foretold by some eminent geologists, and the experience proved of essential service to the engineer.



CEREMONY OF OPENING THE TUNNEL.

The shaft and reservoir having been completed, the horizontal excavation, or the Tunnel itself, was commenced at the depth of 63 feet, 38 feet in breadth, and 22½ feet in height; the excavation being larger than the interior of the old House of Commons. It was to be defended by strong walls, and to have room within for a double archway, each 15 feet high, and wide enough for a single carriage-way and footpath. The mode in which this great excavation was accomplished must be a lasting proof of the genius of its author; viz., by means of a powerful apparatus termed a *shield*, consisting of twelve great frames, lying close to each other like as many volumes on the shelf of a bookcase, and divided into three stages or stories, thus presenting thirty-six chambers or cells, each for one workman, and open to the rear, but closed in the front with moveable boards. The front was placed against the earth to be removed, and the workman, having removed one board, excavated the earth behind it to the depth directed, and placed the board against the new surface exposed. The board was then in advance of the cell, and was kept in its place by props; and having thus proceeded with all the boards, each cell was advanced by two screws, one at its head the other at its foot, which, resting against the finished brickwork and turned, impelled it forward into the vacant space. The other set of divisions then advanced. As the miners worked at one end of the cell, so the bricklayers formed at the other the top, sides, and bottom, the superincumbent earth of the top being still held up by the shield till the bricklayers had finished; and following the shield, in each archway was a stage for the assistance of the men in the upper cells. The above, however, is but an outline description of the shield, which was as remarkable for its elaborateness as for its vast strength, and to which the successful formation of the Tunnel is entirely owing. In the first engraving is shown one of the miners in his working dress, the long cap hanging down the back to protect him from the dripping of water, &c.; he supports a medallion portrait of the great engineer of the work, copied from a plaster cast, whence a medal has been struck in commemoration of the stupendous work.



STAIRCASE.—THE PROCESSION DESCENDING.

Our notice of the progress of the Tunnel must, however, be little more than bare chronological record. The excavation was commenced with the new year 1826, and the first nine feet were passed through firm clay; then came a loose watery sand; but substantial ground was reached again on March 14, after which the work proceeded at the rate of about two feet in twenty-four hours, displacing from ninety to one hundred tons of earth, which were lifted to the surface by the engine in the shaft; 5500 bricks being used in each foot. On June 30 the work entered under the bed of the river, and, by September, 260 feet had been completed. By January 2, 1827, 350 feet were accomplished, and by March 2 it had advanced 470 feet, or about one-third of the whole length; and though the line of the Tunnel dips about 3 feet in 100, the excavation in one part, towards the middle of the river, approached within ten feet of the water above it. All proceeded well till May 18, 1827, when, at 544 feet from the shaft, the river found its way through a portion of loose earth, and, through the shield, entered the Tunnel with such velocity and volume as to fill the Tunnel and shaft in fifteen minutes with water and about 1000 tons of loose soil and rubbish; but, although the work-



ROTHERHITHE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL.



SIR I BRUNEL RETIRING FROM THE TUNNEL AMIDST THE CHEERS OF THE COMPANY.



THE ENGINEER'S LEVEE.

men were at their duties, no lives were lost. The breach was examined by means of a diving-bell, when the structure was found to be sound, and the shield apparently undisturbed; the hole, or chasm, was 38 feet deep, and, being closed with about 3000 bags of clay, armed with small hazel rods, the water was then pumped out, and, in September the works were recommenced. With the recent irruption fresh upon their minds, the workmen were now continually alarmed: "now a report would take place in the frame like a cannon-shot, some part having been suddenly ruptured; now alarming cries were heard, as some irruption of earth or water poured in," with large quantities of carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen, which, igniting with an explosion, would wrap the place in a sheet of flame, and strangely mingle with the water. Then, the impurity of the air would so overcome the labourers that the most powerful had frequently to be carried out insensible; and headaches, sickness, and eruptions of the skin were common.

The dangerous part was, however, passed, and 52 feet added to the length achieved, when the river, on January 12, 1828, broke through the shield a second time. The tunnel was filled in less than ten minutes, and the rush of water brought with it a current of air that put out the lights, when six of the workmen were unable to extricate themselves. For some distance Mr. Brunel, jun., struggled in total darkness, and the rush of the water carried him up the shaft. This irruption occurred at 600 feet from the shaft, within 25 feet of the channel of the river, leaving about 700 feet still to be executed. The obstacle was, however, removed by the same means as heretofore. No less than 4000 tons of soil, principally clay in bags, were required to fill the chasm. The tunnel was cleared of water, and the structure again found to be sound. Such was the desire to see the work completed, that some hundreds of plans were tendered for the purpose. But the funds of the company were too low to proceed with the work; an act of Parliament was obtained for borrowing £200,000 for its completion, and above £5,000 was raised by public subscription.

For seven years the work was suspended; but at length Government having agreed to make the required advances, in January, 1835, the arches of the tunnel were unclosed; but the progress was very slow, from the almost fluid state of the ground, from its being necessary to form an entire new and artificial bed in the river in advance, and from the tunnel forming a drain and receptacle for all the water in the neighbourhood, which was ultimately remedied by sinking the shaft on the Wapping side; besides which, the old shield was taken away and replaced by a new one. On April 23, 1837, a third irruption occurred; a fourth on Nov. 2, 1837, with the loss of one life; and on March 6, 1838, the fifth and last irruption took place. There were completed—

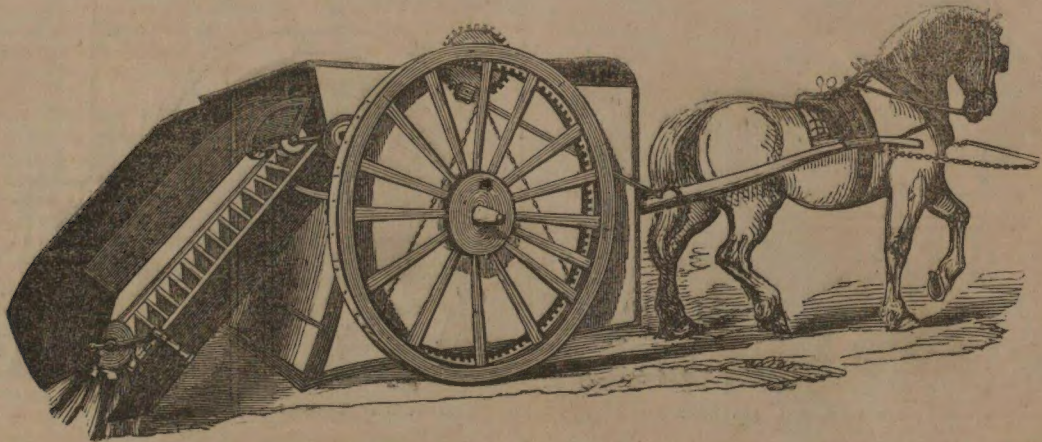
In 1836	117 feet	In 1839	194 feet
In 1837	28 "	In 1840, in two months	76 "
In 1838	80 "	Leaving only 60 feet to complete	

Meanwhile, public curiosity to inspect the tunnel had increased with the progress of the works. In 1838 it was visited by 23,000 persons, and in 1839 by 34,000 persons—being an increase of 35 per cent. By January, 1841, the Tunnel was completed to the breadth of the river, 1140 feet; and, on August 13 of this year, Sir Isambert Brunel was the first to pass from shore to shore, by means of a driftway connecting the tunnel with the shaft (75 feet deep) which had been sunk on the Wapping bank of the river. The receipts from visitors during the year ending March, 1841, were £1705. On August 1, 1842, the western arch was opened on the Wapping side, when upwards of 500 passed through to the Rotherhithe shaft.

The great circular shafts are now provided with handsome staircases for foot-passengers—that at Rotherhithe being shown in the annexed engraving. The carriage-ways have yet to be constructed: each will consist of an immense spiral road, 200 feet diameter, winding twice round a circular excavation, 57 feet deep, in order to reach the proper level; the road itself being forty feet wide, and the descent very moderate. We have omitted to state that the two archways were at first built separately, and the arcades of communication afterwards opened in the wall. They are always lit with gas, so that the temperature is nearly the same as it is on the shore.

The ceremony of throwing open to the public was performed on Saturday last. At the Rotherhithe shaft two marquees were erected, one for the directors and proprietors, with their friends, the other for visitors generally; flags were hoisted, bells were rung, and the entire scene was a demonstration of triumph. At four o'clock a signal-gun was fired, and the procession started from the directors' marquee, down the staircase, in the order shown in the engraving. The route taken was along the western archway of the Tunnel, and, on arriving at the shaft at Wapping, the procession ascended and crossed the landing, and then returned by the eastern archway to Rotherhithe. Sir I. Brunel, in his passage through the Tunnel, was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm, and courteously acknowledged the compliment. (See the engraving.) In the marquee or pavilion was subsequently held a kind of levee, at which Sir I. Brunel received the congratulations of the company; it was indeed a gratifying scene of homage to genius. Amongst the visitors were the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Clay, the Hon. Mr. Byng, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Faraday, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Field, and other scientific persons. The Duke of Wellington was absent, from a pressure of public business. In the evening the directors entertained their friends at the London Tavern, and upwards of one hundred guests sat down to a well-served dinner, Mr. Hawes, sen. (chairman of the board of directors), presiding.

The cost of the Tunnel has been, of course, very much greater than at first contemplated, which was £160,000. In 1837, £180,000 of the company's capital had been expended, and £84,000 worth of Exchequer bills advanced by Government, making together £264,000. It was then estimated that £150,000 would be required to complete the Tunnel, and £200,000 for the shaft on the Wapping side, the great circular approaches, &c.; forming a grand total of £614,000; and this will be about the actual expense. Sir I. Brunel has more than once acknowledged the liberality of the Government: "The Duke of Wellington, from the first moment that he had seen the plan, conceived a high notion of its practicability, and forwarded the undertaking as much as possible." At the late annual meeting of the proprietors, Sir I. Brunel observed: "When he considered the dangers that had been overcome—that but seven lives had been lost in making the tunnel under the Thames, while nearly forty men were killed in the building of the new London Bridge—that they had terrible explosions of gas to overcome, by which the miners and other workmen had been rendered frequently insensible—it was gratifying to him that he had accomplished the work. Though so many difficulties had to be contended with in the construction of the Tunnel, there was not a line at present out of position." Since Saturday the Tunnel has been open to foot-passengers at 1d. each, and many thousands have already cheerfully paid the toll.



PATENT ROAD AND STREET CLEANSING MACHINE.

This machine is the invention of Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, where it has been in use for several months past. It has lately been set to work in Regent-street and the neighbourhood, under agreement with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and has accordingly excited some attention in the metropolis. The principle of the invention consists in employing the rotary motion of locomotive wheels, moved by horse or other power, to raise the loose soil from the surface of the ground, and to deposit it in a vehicle attached. The apparatus for this purpose consists of a series of brooms suspended from a light wrought-iron frame, hung behind a common cart, the body of which is placed near the ground for greater facility in loading. As the cart-wheels revolve, the brooms successively sweep the surface of the ground, and carry the soil up an inclined or carrier-plate, at the top of which it falls into the body of the cart. The draught is easy for two horses, and, whilst filling, scarcely a larger amount of force is required than would be necessary to draw the full cart an equal distance. Proceeding at a moderate rate through the streets, the cart leaves behind it a well-swept track, and it has repeatedly filled itself in the space of six minutes; and it sweeps, loads, and carries, as it were, in one operation. When going at the rate of only two miles an hour, with brooms three feet wide, the patent machine will clear nearly sixty superficial yards per minute, which is about the average rate of work done by thirty-six men. The water collected in the cart can be let off by means of a pipe, having its interior orifice some inches above the level of the mud after settlement; the cart, when full, is drawn to the side of the street, at some distance from a sewer grid, and the pipe-plug being withdrawn, the water flows into the channel. The pressure of the brooms on the ground is regulated by a series of weights, and the whole apparatus may be raised from the ground by means of a handle turned by the driver, whenever necessary. Wood pavement, when swept with this machine, is stated to be no longer slippery. An indicator attached to the sweeping apparatus shows the extent of surface swept during the day, and acts as a useful check on the driver. By use of the machine, it is estimated that the streets may be swept at one fifth of the present cost.

The Right Hon. the Speaker held his last levee this season on Saturday night, at his mansion in Eaton-square, when nearly 200 noblemen and gentlemen honoured the right hon. gentleman by attending on the occasion.

The contemplated alliance between Wm. Rashleigh, Esq., M.P. for East Cornwall, and the Hon. Miss Stuart, sister to Lord Blantyre, is to take place early in the ensuing week, at his lordship's seat, Blantyre Castle, Renfrewshire.

We regret to announce the death of the Lady Louisa de Horsey, wife of Spencer de Horsey, Esq., and sister of the Earl of Stradbroke. Her ladyship expired on Friday week, the 24th ult., after a few days' illness.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Abergavenny, which took place on Tuesday last, at Edridge Castle, Sussex. The deceased nobleman was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His two youngest sons alone survive their venerable father, namely, John Viscount Nevill (who succeeds to the family honours and estates), born 25th December, 1789, in holy orders and unmarried; and the Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, born 28th June, 1792, and married to Miss Caroline Leeke, second daughter of the late Ralph Leeke, Esq., 7th September, 1824, by whom he has a youthful family.

Lord Brougham gave a grand dinner on Sunday to a distinguished circle, including Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Wellington, Lord Ashburton, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Essex, Sir William Follett, Hon. Sydney Herbert, Colonel North, Mr. Brougham, Commissioner Phillips, &c.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne's assembly took place on Wednesday evening, when Lansdowne House was brilliantly illuminated for the reception of visitors. The grand hall, the vestibule, the great and lesser drawing-rooms, the library, and the grand banquetting apartment were all lighted up with much taste.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by General Sir E. Bowater, visited the Glaciarium, at the Baker-street Bazaar, on Monday last. His Royal Highness went upon the ice, and stated his intention of coming again.

We understand that His Majesty the King of Hanover is expected to arrive on a visit to this country about the middle of May, orders having been received to prepare his apartments in the Ambassadors' Court for his reception by that period. The King is expected to remain six weeks in town.

A letter, dated Vienna, the 17th ult., states that Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, in company with his father, will proceed to Paris about the middle of April. The matrimonial arrangements are already concluded. It is said that an income of 300,000f. has been settled on the Princess Clementine by her father, and that the Prince will receive from his family 100,000f. per annum.

The following gentlemen are understood to be candidates for the office of Chamberlain of the City, in the event of a vacancy occurring:—Sir W. Heygate, Bart., 3rd on the list of Aldermen in standing; Mr. Alderman Brown, 4th on the list; Sir John Pirie, 16th on the list; Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, in addition to other names reported.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WEDNESDAY.

SUISSE V. LORD LOTHIAN AND OTHERS.—THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S WILL.—JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which was an appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, relating to the codicils in the will of the late Marquis of Hertford. The Vice-Chancellor decided in favour of the codicils, and against that decision the present appeal was brought by the executors. His lordship, after going through the facts of the case, which have frequently of late been reported, said he was of opinion that the judgment of the court below was right; the codicils in the will of the late Marquis of Hertford were cumulative, and must be allowed; therefore the appeal must be dismissed. Appeal dismissed with costs. This decision gives to Suisse the full benefit of the will of the late marquis.

SHERIFF'S COURT, RED LION-SQUARE, MARCH 27.

WALKER V. THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—This was a case which had been before tried in this court. The plaintiff is a licensed victualler, with premises called the Cumberland Head, Back-road; he had brought an action against the proprietors of the railway for compensation for his house, &c. The defendants are, by a clause in their act, obliged to take and give compensation for all premises within 50 feet of the railway; a portion of the plaintiff's house was within the limit, and a portion without it. The jury at the last trial returned a verdict for the defendants under the direction of the court. Since then the Court of Queen's Bench, on application of plaintiff, ordered a new trial, which took place on Monday, and lasted for several hours. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing that every portion of the premises, any part of which was within 50 feet of the railway, should be taken by the railway; damages, £2200. The stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

IN RE CHARLES SKERRY NICHOLLS, INSOLVENT.

The insolvent in this case was described as clerk to an insurance company, but better known as manager of the Loan and Investment Society, Adam-street, Adelphi, and to-day was fixed for hearing his application for his interim order. A large number of creditors were present, but the insolvent was not in attendance. The solicitor for the insolvent produced an affidavit, stating that he was subpoenaed on a trial at Kingston, and, therefore could not attend. He prayed for further time.—A solicitor for a number of creditors hoped his honour would not grant any further time. The insolvent was only subpoenaed on the 27th inst. (the commission day), and which he (Mr. Nicholls) must have known as well as any man to be an insufficient notice.—The insolvent's solicitor assured the learned commissioner that his client wished to attend here, but was afraid of incurring the penalties which would follow upon his not attending on the subpoena.—Mr. Commissioner Evans: It appears, as far as I can judge, that he has borrowed £6000 without any apparent means of paying; which sum, he says, he has lent to his father. It is not a case in which to give time, and the petition must, therefore, be dismissed.—The petition was dismissed accordingly.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, March 25.

(Before Chief Justice Tindal and a Special Jury.)

BELANY V. TOTTON.—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to obtain compensation at the hands of the jury for certain libellous expressions. The defendant is the rector of Meldreth, but resides on another living in Essex, in consequence of which it has always been necessary for him to appoint a curate for the former place of preferment. In this capacity plaintiff dwelt at Meldreth for two or three years, at the end of which period his connexion with that parish ceased, the defendant having, as he imagined, reason to object to the inculcation and introduction by him of those doctrines, forms, and observances which are commonly known to the world under the term "Puseyism," and the interference of the diocesan was called for. Though the plaintiff did not take any part in those proceedings, simply contenting himself with the establishment of weekly sacraments, and a strict observance of the saints' days and festivals of the Church, the defendant, in the exercise of his discretion, replaced the plaintiff by another gentleman of directly opposite views, whose conduct gave as much offence to the one party in the parish, as had that of the plaintiff to the other. The favours of Mr. Belany took active steps to procure his restoration to the post of minister, and, unfortunately, some person made a communication to that effect to the rector, who, annoyed at what he termed "his uncalculated and unclerical interference with his parish," addressed a letter to a friend of the plaintiff, wherein occurred the passages out of which this action arose. Having lamented in this letter the distressing discord which was rending his parish, and his inability to soothe the agitated minds of his parishioners, the writer proceeded to express his regret that that difficulty and discord arose from the unwarrantable interference of the late curate, Mr. Belany, whom he accused of re-visiting the parish under a "vile spirit of rancorous revenge," while he further avowed his firm belief "that he was nothing more or less than a Papist in disguise." Verdict for the plaintiff—40s. damages.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, OXFORD.

(Before the Assessor, J. B. Kenyon, Esq., D.C.L.)

GREENWOOD V. KEEN.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant, an under-graduate of the University, and gentleman commoner of Worcester College, the sum of £2 15s. for cigars and other articles sold and delivered. It appeared that the plaintiff was foreman to Mr. G. Symonds, an extensive livery-stable-keeper in Oxford, where defendant had his horse standing at livery during the time the debt was contracted. Defendant had entered the three following pleas against the debt:—1st, That he was not indebted except as to 2s., a tender of which he had made; 2nd, Infancy; and 3d, That the articles were unnecessary, and not allowed by the statutes of the University.—The learned Assessor said the statute referred to did not apply to this case. It stated that undergraduates were to abstain from drinking wine and smoking tobacco in the houses of dealers in those articles in the city of Oxford, under a penalty both to them and to the tradesmen, but it did not prohibit the recovery of a debt for such things being sold to undergraduates. The learned gentleman awarded the defendant to pay the amount and costs.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The commission for the northern division of the county of Warwick was opened at Coventry on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, after which Mr. Baron Alderson attended divine service. The calendar contained a list of sixty-five prisoners, nearly the whole of whom, however, were charged with minor offences. There were but six cases entered, two of which were undefended, and the remainder were of no public interest.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

(Before Mr. Baron Gurney.)

William Goodwin, aged 30, was charged with having, on the 29th of November last, at the parish of Churchover, assaulted Thomas Sheffield, and put him in bodily fear and danger of his life, and also with feloniously stealing from his person ten sovereigns and upwards. The prisoner was found guilty, when sentence of death was recorded against him, with an intimation that his life would be spared.

At the Stafford Assizes, on Saturday, the trial of the Chartists, Thomas Cooper, John Richards, and Joseph Capper, was proceeded with. Cooper addressed the jury for four hours. The principal part of his address consisted of an analysis of the evidence for the prosecution, which he undertook to disprove on several material points. He declared that his object in going to the Potteries was to urge the workmen to cease from labour until the Charter had become the law of the land. This he had admitted over and over again; but his advice to them had always been to abstain from acts of violence, because their committing such acts was the only means by which they would be defeated in attaining that object. On Monday Cooper, who had not concluded his defence when the court rose on Saturday, resumed his speech. He proceeded to read from the *Quarterly Review* passages from speeches by Mr. Cobden and other members of the Anti-Corn-law League, and also resolutions of that body agreed to at their conferences, of a violent tendency. He dilated upon these extracts with great energy and fluency, asking the jury if they could be guilty of the injustice of convicting the three humble individuals before them, whilst the members of parliament and aldermen still retained their seats and their honours after inciting the people to acts of violence and outrage. The defendant concluded an energetic speech of upwards of ten hours' duration by expressing his confidence in a verdict of acquittal. Richards and Capper then addressed the jury in short speeches, principally resting their hopes of a successful defence upon *alibis*, which they proposed to prove, and character. Witnesses were then called for the defence. The court adjourned at eight o'clock until nine the following morning.—On Tuesday witnesses were examined for the defence, and the trial was proceeding when the accounts came away.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

Several cases of robbery on the highway were disposed of this morning, in which there was nothing worthy of particular notice, the principal question being the identity of the accused. The remainder of the day was occupied with the Mint cases, the details of which were of the ordinary kind.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Wednesday, before Mr. Walesby and the usual bench of magistrates.—The calendar contains a list of 39 prisoners, 36 of whom are charged with felony, and the remaining three with assault. Lieut. Tracy, the Governor of the new Westminster Bridewell, reported that there are at present confined within its walls 503 prisoners. The cases tried during the day were not of the slightest public interest.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The second concert was given on Wednesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of his Grace the Archbishop of York. The selection was almost exclusively of a sacred character. The principal singers were Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Miss Towers, Harrison, Phillips, and Hawkins. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington were present on the occasion.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—It is with pleasure that we congratulate the supporters of the legitimate drama on the announcement of a new play by this most deservedly successful dramatist. The prolific author has not been long engaged upon it; but "strike hot on the Muses' anvil" is not a bad motto; under the conviction of which Knowles has made some of his best "hits." He might bear another, too, and say, like *Coriolanus*, and unlike a great many others, "Alone I did it."

MADAME EUGENE GARCIA.—This lady has, it seems, grown weary of the Princess's Theatre, and is about to appear shortly at the T. R. C. G., induced, as report says, by a liberal increase of salary offered by Mr. Bunn, namely, *thirty shillings a week!* It is not the first time that great house has been the tomb of mediocre aspirants. We hope it may not prove so to Madame Garcia, and that the epitaph of her musical fame may not commence with *Ci-Git*.

MISS CLARA NOVELLO.—This young lady will make her first appearance this evening, Saturday, at Drury-lane, in Pacini's opera of "Sappho," the part of the Leucadian enthusiast by the *débutante*, that of *Climene* by Mrs. Alfred Shaw. Those who have recently heard Miss Novello sing promise the musical public an unusually high and unexpected treat.

M. JULLIEN.—It appears that this amusing and ubiquitous *artiste*, after taking considerable trouble to get himself incarcerated, had very little trouble in getting himself released again: for he only had to disturb Louis Philippe at his dinner by a letter, which instantly induced the monarch to desist from his meal, and sign an order for the discharge of the Prince of Piccoli! Bravo, Julien!

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—Mesdames Damoreau Cinti, Dorus Gras, and Albertazzi are expected to arrive shortly in town. What a season in *perspectu*!

A NEW TENOR.—A new vocalist, with an extraordinary tenor voice, is, we learn, to appear shortly at the Princess's Theatre.

BON MOR.—Victor Hugo's new drama, "Les Burgraves," has been produced in Paris, and is performed nightly to alternate and violent expressions of conflicting opinions. A saying of M. Vatout is going the rounds. When told that the principal personages in the piece were from 80 to 100 years old, Louis Philippe's bosom friend said, "C'est l'hospice des vieillards par un incurable."

IRISH MUSIC.—Mr. White gave the first of his new series of entertainments, on this delightful theme, at her Majesty's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Tuesday last, to a very numerous and fashionable auditory. There were several of the nobility present, amongst whom we observed Lord Colchester and the Earl of Shelburne. The vocalists were, Miss Dolby, Miss Flower, the Misses Lyon, and Mr. White himself, who gave several of his illustrative melodies in the Irish language with fine effect. There were no less than eight encores, and the whole affair went off with the greatest possible *éclat*. The next of these popular entertainments will be given on next Monday evening.

THE EXECUTION AT LINCOLN.—The wretched man who was tried under the alias of Thomas Johnson, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Evison, of Croft, near Wainfleet, the particulars of whose death appeared in this paper at the time, was executed on Friday week, and appears, as far as the mystery that enveloped the former part of his life has been penetrated, to have pursued a long course of mendacity and crime. From the time of his condemnation to the night preceding his execution he was exceedingly reserved, though the hardness of his character had gradually softened down as the day of his death approached. Prior to Thursday night, the 16th, he had communicated the fact that his real name was Upton, and that he came from Tatenhill, near Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire. The execution took place at noon, in the presence of thousands of spectators. On passing over the castle-yard the criminal trembled exceedingly, but seemed penitent and resigned; he was assisted over the ground and up the steps to "Cob's Hall," and betrayed no emotion save that of excessive trembling until the rope was adjusted, when he several times ejaculated "The Lord have mercy upon me." As Sir Tom struck the first stroke of 12 the bolt was drawn, and, after a short and violent struggle, all was over. The body having hung until one was then taken down, and on Saturday was interred within the Norman keep.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING.

Probably, on the principle that painters throw in a strong dash of the gloomy to make their lights more effective, the last week of March is always a dull affair in the matter of the turf. At all events, whatever the cause, such is the effect; and, beyond an indifferent steeple chase or so, nothing occurred in the shape of running horses for money upon the surface of this sporting island during last se'nnight. The preparation for the approaching season, however, is very active, and the promise of sport at all the meetings whose arrangements have been announced, without exception, is first-rate. In the interval the industrious are full of energy, and a large field of horses is now in the market for the Derby. But let none, as they would avoid being "put in the hole," be led into speculations at the odds we quote from Tattersall's. They state the current prices, no doubt, but their basis is not the merits of the horses so done upon; they are regulated solely by the bargains those parties are enabled to offer who bought in when the market was down—down to zero. The legs who took 50 to 1 about A British Yeoman in July last can afford to throw away a few thousands to keep him up at 7 to 1, whereby they are enabled to hedge their money at seven hundred per cent. Wait till the close of April, and see where he will be! Many of the nominations are certainly at favourable figures for the betters' round; and, for that party, it will, probably, be a very good race. For the backers of favourites, The Yeoman and Maccabeus are about as near a pair of ruinous nags as need be.

The Chester Cup, with Corsair for a Scylla, and Reaction for a Charybdis, offers pleasant sailing for the curious in shipwrecks! Any man who lays a guinea out upon it in a public market, as that market now is, ought to be locked up by his next of kin. Another fortnight will enable the amateur of racing to shape his course from a chart of his own—till then let him beware! We do not write for the professional—a gentleman with the red flag at the mast-head cares little for a bump now and then. Still the month may open with something likely to "cast a shadow before"—cloud or shine, it shall not escape us.

TATTERSALL'S, MONDAY, MARCH 27.

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 1 agst Marshal Sout; 11 to 1 agst the Corsair; 13 to 1 agst Marius; 15 to 1 agst Forester; 25 to 1 agst Millepede; 20 to 1 agst Jamie Forest; 20 to 1 agst Reaction; 40 to 1 agst Bangor.

DERBY.—15 to 2 agst A British Yeoman; 16 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 20 to 1 agst Murat; 24 to 1 agst Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 27 to 1 agst Lanruish colt; 30 to 1 agst Amorino; 35 to 1 agst Napier; 35 to 1 agst Cataract; 40 to 1 agst Newcourt; 40 to 1 agst Gamecock; 45 to 1 agst Corropean; 45 to 1 agst Mercey colt; 50 to 1 agst Trueby; 50 to 1 agst Gaper; 50 to 1 agst Humbug; 50 to 1 agst Blackdrop; 50 to 1 agst St. Valentine; 50 to 1 agst Chotornian; 66 to 1 agst Lucetta colt; 66 to 1 agst Fakeaway; 100 to 1 agst Fickle colt.

OAKS.—25 to 1 agst Apollonia filly.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

CHESTER CUP.—9 to 1 agst Marshal Sout; 12 to 1 agst Marius; 14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne; 15 to 1 agst Millepede; 16 to 1 agst Jamie Forest; 20 to 1 agst Reaction.

DERBY.—7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 15 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 29 to 1 agst Murat; 25 to 1 agst Langshil colt; 25 to 1 agst Amorino; 25 to 1 agst Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 30 to 1 agst Napier; 30 to 1 agst Gaper; 40 to 1 agst Gamecock; 45 to 1 agst Mercey colt; 45 to 1 agst Corropean; 45 to 1 agst Newcourt; 50 to 1 agst St. Valentine; 83 to 1 agst Humbug; 100 to 1 agst Lucetta colt.

The Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Wilton, and Lord Forrester have accepted the stewardship of the Croxton Park races, on the 5th and 6th of this month. The Duke of Rutland and a brilliant party of fashionables from Belvoir Castle will honour the meeting with their presence.

The Ashbourne steeple chase races (Ireland) came off on Monday last. They were well attended. The race for the Kildare cup was the principal one, and excited much interest and speculation. Regulator was the first favourite before starting, and Peter Simple the next. The cup was a sweepstakes of 10 sows, each, with 100 sows added. Fourteen horses started. It was won by Mr. Preston's br. m. Brunette; Morning Star was second, Peter Simple third, Regulator fourth, and the rest in a rack. The hunt race, 50 sows, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sows, won by Mr. Preston's br. m. Tidings, beating nine others.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale, but of full average quality. Although the stands have been scantily filled with samples, the demand for all descriptions has ruled excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter, without effecting clearance. Foreign wheat has proved a mere drug, and must be noted quite 1s per quarter lower. The best barley has maintained its value; but grinding and distilling sorts have fallen 1s per quarter. In malt a limited amount of business has been passing, at late rates. The oat trade has proved dull, at a decline of 6d per quarter; while beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2090; barley, 1050; oats, 1340; and malt, 3910 quarters; flour, 2110 sacks. Irish: oats, 60,000 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 615 quarters.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s; ditto white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 52s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malt, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 32s to 35s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 50s to 52s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s, to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; gray peas, 36s to 38s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 230 lbs. Foreign: Free wheat, 50s to 55s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 25s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had an improved demand for both red and white clover seed, at full prices; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 45s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s; hempseed, 35s to 45s per cwt; coriander, 10s to 15s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 43s to 43s 3d per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 41s to 41s 10s; ditto foreign, 47s to 47s 10s per 100; rapeseed cakes 45s 6s to 46s per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 26s 3d; peas, 23s 11d.

Imperial Averages of Six weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 28s 3d; beans, 26s 8d; peas, 29s 2d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very dull state, yet we have no variation to notice in prices. Sound common congou is held at 1s 1d per lb. A small public sale of 133 packages of Assam is appointed for the 11th of April.

Sugar.—This article has met a very dull enquiry this week, and prices may be considered 6d per cwt lower. The arrivals continue large, particularly from the East Indies.

Coffee.—Although rather more business has been done in coffee since our last, no advance has taken place in prices.

Cocoa.—The late advance in the value of this article continues to be supported.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very dull, yet the importers are firm, and less disposition is manifested to realize. Prices, however, are quite 2s. per cwt. lower. There is a large quantity of foreign butter on offer, and 112s to 114s are the highest rates of the best Dutch. Lard is dull, and rather drooping. Bacon has given way 2s per cwt.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 43s to 43s 3d on the spot, and 43s 6d for autumn deliveries for the 4lb loaf.

Potatoes.—About 1200 tons of potatoes have reached the pool this week, which are selling slowly at from 40s to 60s per cwt.

Cattle.—Alders, 14s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d; Hilda, 17s; Karodoc, 20s 3d; Killoe, 20s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Wylam, 15s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 5.

Smithfield.—In consequence of a comparative falling off in the supplies of fat stock, the demand here has improved, and prices have advanced quite 2d per 8 lb. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s; lamb, 5s to 6s; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8 lb., to sink the offer.

Wholesale and Lendall.—These markets have exhibited fair arrivals of slaughtered meat. While the general enquiry has ruled steady on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Money is still in great abundance, and the reduced value of various commodities rendering the mercantile bills by which these commodities are represented in the money market proportionally small in amount, the discount charged on them is at present very little above the rates of from two to three per cent. per annum, according to their quality, the amount of money usually applied to these purposes thus far exceeding the amount of bills in the market for discount. In the share market, also, the capitalist has not the same temptation now to invest his money as he had two or three weeks ago, prices of many of them having advanced perhaps higher than circumstances had justified. Accordingly, during this week, a general decline occurred in those of the leading railways, which may, however, in a week or two, again induce the capitalist to turn his attention to these securities. The transactions in the Consols likewise have been rendered, during this week, less active than they have latterly been, and in the beginning of the week they declined nearly one half per cent., which is the natural reaction caused by the late rather rapid advance in their prices. Speculators, in fact, have been securing their profits by closing, for a time, their speculative accounts. Towards the end of the week, however, some money purchasers came into the market, and their operations again caused the Consols to reassume their late value of 96½ to 97, both for money and for the time account. In Foreign securities, also, a decline must be quoted in value, chiefly occasioned by the settlement of the half-monthly time account. Spanish fell one per cent. and upwards, but recovered in part after the settlement.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—FRIDAY.)

Bank Stock	India Stock
3 per Cent Reduced.	Do. 70
3 per Cent Consols, 96½	Ditto Old Annuities.
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101½	Ditto New Annuities, 95½
New 3½ per Cent, 102½	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d., 64
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto £500, 62
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 62
Jan. 1860.	Bank Stock for Account, 186
Oct. 1859.	India Stock for Account.
Jan. 1860, 12½	Consols for Account, 96½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid).	London and Brighton (50 paid), 35½
Cheltenham and Great Western (90 paid)	Ditto London & Southampton (100), 209
Eastern Counties (23 paid) 10½	London and Birmingham (100), 209
Ditto New (paid)	Ditto New Shares (2 paid)
Ditto Debentures (paid) 11½	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid)
Great Western (65 paid), 94	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid)
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 68½	Ditto Scrip (25 paid), 25½
Ditto Fifties (12 paid)	York and North Midlands (50 paid) 97
London and South Western (£41 6s 10d p) 64	Ditto New Shares (20 paid)



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 27.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Eardley Earlely Wilmut, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MARCH 24.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieutenant T. R. Mould to be Second Captain, vice Wentworth; Second Lieut. C. J. Gibb to be First Lieutenant, vice Mould.

Memorandum.—Lieut.-Col. J. N. Wells, Royal Engineers, has been placed on the retired full-pay list.

BANKRUPTS.—T. E. ROWLEY, Oxford-street, draper.—I. WILSON, Tillingham, Essex, draper.—E. PERKINS, Bishopgate-street Without, corn dealer.—C. GILBY, Greenwich, Kent, wine merchant.—J. H. GLOVEIT, Bermondsey-street.—R. CONIBERE and E. BUTLER, jun., Birmingham, woollen-draper.—J. PYN, Belper, Derbyshire, cabinet-maker.—S. TEAGUE, Birmingham, builder.—J. TATTERSALL, Old Lyons, Leicestershire, coal dealer.—M. SEARY, Swindon, Flintshire, maltster.—S. THOMAS, York, victualler.—J. FLEASANCE, Wash-upon-Deane, Yorkshire, builder.—M. and J. BLACKBURN, Morley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers.—J. BOWMAN, Carlisle, Cumberland, woollen-draper.—J. HENDESON, Greeniside, Durham, wood merchant.—J. FLETCHER, Maryport, Cumberland, boiler manufacturer.—H. YEATMAN, Leachlade, Gloucestershire, chemist.—J. DUDFIELD, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. RUTHVEN, Edinburgh, printer.—W. SCOTT, Earlston, saddler.—J. PREBBLES, Leven, merchant.—G. BARRIE, Thriepland, farmer.—W. DAVIDSON, Dundee, merchant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

INSOLVENT.—W. HITCH, Kingsland, Middlesex, grocer.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—A. GREGORY, Dover, linen-draper.
BANKRUPT.—E. HARRIS, St. John-street-road, chemist and druggist.—E. MILES, Bridge-house-place, Newington-causeway, Surrey, ironmonger.—J. WHITING, Seckford-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter.—T. HUTCHINS, Andover, Hampshire, common carrier.—T. MAGGS, Chesham, upholsterer.—J. STANFORD, Crauborne, grocer.—G. ESHELB, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—T. W. COLEMAN, John-street, Pentonville, coach proprietor.—H. KAY, Chiswell-street, victualler.—G. M. HUTTON, Kingswood, Hampshire, proprietor.—W. SOUTHAM, Birchills, Staffordshire, miller.—E. F. SMITH and R. M. BRYANT, Bristol, carpenters.—J. CLAPHAM, Leeds, licensed victualler.—R. SMITH, Worcester, attorney.—R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Naunton, brick-maker.—T. H. THOMPSON, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Lee-place, Godstone, Mrs. Charles Hampden Turner, of a son—a posthumous child.
 In Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Farquhar, of a son.—At the Grove, Stratford, Mrs. Robert Sheppard, of a daughter.—At Bovey-house, Devon, Mrs. Hull, of a daughter.—At Ratcliff, Mrs. Buchanan, of a daughter.—In the Strand, the lady of Richard Twining, jun., Esq., of a son.—At Cambridge, the lady of Arthur J. Maclean, Esq., Trinity College, of a son.—The lady of Edward Wanklyn, Esq., of Fulmer-place, Bucks, of a son.—Mrs. Frederick Laurence, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bladen Church, Oxon, Alfred William, fourth son of Robert Collins, Esq., of the House of Commons, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. William Long, of Bladen, near Blenheim, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.—At St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Mr. John Anthony Rucker, jun., to Sarah Caroline, younger daughter of the late Mr. John Tiley Wheeler.—At St. George's, Camberwell, Mr. E. O. Toulmin, second son of Mr. O. H. Toulmin, of Kennington, to Amelia Charlotte, eldest daughter of Major T. G. Alder, Bengal army.—At the British Embassy, Pompeio Quarto Count de Belgioioso, second son of the Duke de Belgioioso, of Naples, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Fytche, Esq., of Thorpe Hall, in the county of Lincoln.—At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, of Flintfield, county of Cork, Bart., to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vernon, of Abwawn, county of Cavan.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Roslyn House, Hampstead, General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.H.E., Colonel of the 5th Northumberland Regiment of Fusiliers.—At Richmond, Miss Susan Buchanan, only child of the late Dr. Buchanan, and granddaughter of the late Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Dunipace.—In the 20th year of his age, at Wellington, New Zealand, of fever, William Vernon Evans, late of Eton College. He was in attendance on the Bishop of New Zealand in his first visitation tour.—At Ingouville, near Havre, Major Maddock Jones, late of the Royal Penobscott Militia, and Pen-y-bryn, Ruabon.—Mr. William Gray Kneawat, of Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, in his 91st year.—At his house, 24, James-street, Buckingham-gate, in his 77th year, William Whaley, of Whaley-abbey, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., the brother of the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Clare.—At Rome, the Most Noble William Duke of Manchester, in his 72nd year.

THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

The annexed sketch is a representation of the principal room of the Suffolk-street Gallery, taken from the upper or east end. It will serve to convey to such of our readers as have not had an opportunity of visiting the gallery an idea of the extent and figure of this portion of it. The establishment was erected by a society of artists twenty years ago, whose plans had no less a direction to the accommodation of the public, than to the arrangement of light by which to show pictures and works of art with effect; the want of which was much complained of at the time in regard to the rooms held by the Royal Academy at Somerset-house.

It is now twenty years since the Society of British Artists, to whom the gallery belong, was established. At this period great, and, we believe, well founded, complaints were made of the want of accommodation for the display of works of art in the rooms at Somerset-house, then occupied by the Royal Academy. The natural result of this deficiency of accommodation was the formation of the Society of British Artists, which has continued its efforts for the advance of art, with more or less success, from that period up to the present day. The exhibition, which opened on Monday last, certainly presents a much finer collection of works of art than it has been able to boast of for some seasons past; and we attribute this improvement to its natural cause—the slow, but steady, advance in the taste of Fine Arts. The walls of the room are covered with specimens of almost every kind of composition, from history to portraiture; and the character of the works is such as to reflect credit, not only on the members of the society, but on the bulk of the artists who have contributed. There are in all 749 works exhibited; and, as it is clearly impossible, in our limited space, to notice all, we must content ourselves with adverting to those which have more particularly engaged our attention.

They are as follows:—

1. "A Scene on the Shore, near Cockwood, Devonshire, looking towards Starcross." E. Jeffery. This is a pleasing landscape, but, if first in number, it is not so in excellence. Though professedly a portrait, it almost seems to be a poetic composition, and, though rather feeble in execution, possesses much fine and clear colour.
6. "The Country Bait Stable." J. F. Herring, sen. A most excellently painted interior, with horses and other animals. This is one of many similar subjects exhibited this year by Mr. Herring, all of which display great knowledge of the form and anatomy of the horse. The present picture reminds us of a beautifully painted subject of a similar nature by Turner, the Royal Academician, in the collection of the late Lord de Tabley.
7. "A Blowing Day, on the Sands at Whitby." A Clint. This landscape has a fresh and natural effect, and the colour generally is true, but the sky is rather too heavy.
10. "A Sponge Defined." E. Prentiss. The motto subscribed to this picture, which is in four compartments, is from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary:—

To sponge; v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

The first compartment represents the "sponge," or dinner-hunter, snuffing up the savoury fumes that issue from a joint which is being delivered at the door of an acquaintance from the baker's. The expression of the countenance of the subject of the picture is admirably portrayed. In the second compartment he is seen entering the room where the family have just sat down to dinner. In the third he has contrived to find a seat at the table, and seems to be making himself amazingly comfortable on the good cheer before him. And, in the fourth and last division of this little history, he is represented draining the last drops from the bottle. The clock on the mantelshelf indicates the lateness of the hour, and the drowsy aspect of his entertainers shows that they derive but little pleasure from his society. In these four pictures there is infused a vast deal of quiet humour, as well as broad satire, and the painting, though perhaps a little too deep in tone, is very clever.

11. "Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess Amelia, daughter of H. R. H. the Duke of Normandy." J. Holmes. This is a full length portrait of considerable merit. The attitude is not very elegant, but the drawing is correct, and the colour, though flat in parts, is generally clear. The expression is too constrained.

24. "Portrait of the Duchess of Roxburgh." F. Y. Hurlstone. This is also a full-length portrait. The attitude is easy and unaffected. It is, however, rather hard in execution, and the tints of the flesh are not sufficiently blended. The composition shows great knowledge and mastery of drawing.

30. "Rouen Cathedral—South Portal." E. Hassell. This is one of the best views exhibited this season by Mr. Hassell, and gives an excellent representation of this venerable and beautiful cathedral.

33. "La Saldetta." E. F. Green. We have frequently had occasion to notice Mr. Green's tasteful studies. The present one is a female head, with a charming expression. It presents a good drawing and much harmony in the colouring.

41. "View on the Grand Canal, Venice." C. F. Tomkins. This is a small view, with a remarkably rich and sparkling effect. It is one of the gems of the exhibition.



PRINCIPAL ROOM OF THE SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

43. "A Ravine in the Neath Vale." J. B. Pyne. A most romantic scene, exquisitely painted in a quiet tone of colour. The effect is charming, and every part bears the impress of truth.

48. "A Scene and Characters in a Spanish Posada, Andalusia." F. Y. Hurlstone. This may be said to be one of the finest paintings in the exhibition; and we are the more gratified to be able to say this, because we fear a very different account will have to be given of most of Mr. Hurlstone's works in the gallery. This picture combines many figures, all painted with great force and spirit. The expressions are full of meaning, and finely contrasted; and an agreeable harmony of colour pervades the whole picture.

54. "Going to Market," H. J. Boddington. A very beautifully composed landscape, replete with natural colour. The figures are introduced with much judgment.

73. "A Pifferetto." E. Latilla. This represents a recumbent figure of an Italian boy. It exhibits a great deal of character, and is, generally speaking, well coloured, but a little too laboured in the execution.

87. "The Weary Traveller," by the same, is also a picture of great merit, but it has the same fault of an excess of finish, which imparts hardness, instead of soft texture, to the flesh.

103. "Belinda." A. J. Woolmer. This is one of a great number of similar pieces exhibited by Mr. Woolmer. The subject is taken from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." It possesses much fancy and elegance, but the execution is too loose and negligent.

106. "The Enchanted Garden of Armida." F. Y. Hurlstone. One of the largest compositions in the gallery. The subject is taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." The want of force and expression are its principal defects. It has rather a pleasing arrangement of colour—and this, perhaps, is the only merit of the picture. The execution is exceedingly coarse. For a picture of such great pretension it has very little indeed to recommend it.

115. A Composition. A. J. Woolmer. A very sweet composition of a woman with a child in her lap; and may be reckoned the most faultless of all Mr. Woolmer's pictures this season. The expression of the female is beautifully delicate and amiable, and the chiaroscuro and colour are unexceptionable.

116. "Burlington Bay." A. Clint. A very excellently coloured landscape, bright and spirited. The perspective is admirable. The bay is introduced with great effect in the distance.

136. "Portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Capua." J. Holmes. We cannot say much in praise of this portrait. Though it is not destitute of elegance and fancy, this picture has a disagreeable effect from the prevalence of its cold tints. We should think it hardly did justice to so celebrated a beauty as the Princess of Capua.

144. "Edinburgh and the adjacent Country, from Leith Roads." J. Wilson. An excellent representation of the Leith Roads, with Edinburgh very far in the distance. The whole landscape has a lively and natural air.

149. "The Story of Cosmo de Medicis and Don Garzia." J. F. Heaphy. In some respects this is a most extraordinary

composition. It possesses one of the principal recommendations of an historical painting in the strength and meaning the artist has imparted to the expressions. As Dr. Johnson says of Dryden's translation of Virgil, "He only is the master who keeps the mind in pleasing captivity;" it is in respect to this quality—the power of rivetting the attention—that the merits of this picture are to be tested. We cannot help, however, suspecting that the artist has carried his development of expression to the extreme verge, and rendered it rather painful than pleasing to the spectator. In all other respects the picture is well painted, and exhibits a breadth of effect and a force of colour not frequently met with.

164. "Scene from the Arabian Nights." E. Jacobi. This is confessedly one of the most attractive compositions in the gallery. It is a group, most gracefully arranged, of two figures—a Mahomedan and his favourite. One great peculiarity this picture presents is in the arrangement of the light; one half of the figures being illuminated by a lamp, and the other half by the expiring rays of the declining day. This arrangement has an unique and not altogether unpleasing effect; though it may be objected that such a contradiction of lights is detrimental to a proper concentration of effect. With regard to the other qualities of this picture, we may observe that the drawing is perfectly classical, the expressions full of intelligence, and in strict accordance with this subject, and the execution varied and expressive. The background alone is rather meagre, and we think that, without detriment to the general effect, a little more interest might have been given to that portion of the picture.

(To be concluded in our next.)



LAUNCH OF THE "DUCHESS OF LEINSTER" AT KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.

It always gives us great pleasure to notice indications of increasing prosperity in Ireland, particularly in any of those great branches of commerce, the cultivation of which has made England the queen of the ocean, and which is only required for Ireland in order to make her what she has been so often styled by poets, painters, and patriots, "first gem of the sea." The above engraving, with which we have been favoured by a Dublin artist, represents the launch of a fine new brig, named the "Duchess of Leinster," which took place at Mr. Pagan's ship-yard, Kingstown, on the 21st ult., and which attracted such an immense concourse of persons of all ranks of the community as rendered the scene most magnificent and imposing.

Among the distinguished personages present on the occasion were noticed the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords William and

Otho Fitzgerald, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, Lady Blaney, Lady Beaujolais Bury, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Gort, Baron de Roebeck and family, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Sir Edward Blakeney (commander-in-chief), Major-General Sir John Burgoyne and family, Colonel Chatterton, Colonel Bradshaw, Sir William and Lady Leeson, the families of Baron Richards and Baron Lefroy, Sir John Kingston James, Bart., Sir Edward Stanley, &c. &c.

At half-past two the Duchess of Leinster christened the vessel by dashing a bottle of the "native nectar," a stout measure of whisky, against her bows, reciting the words, "Success attend the Duchess of Leinster." She was then launched in splendid style, and first swam in her future element amid the roar of cannon, and the enthusiastic shouts of a myriad of spectators. A splendid *déjeuner* concluded the day's enjoyments.



THE DARNLEY JEWEL.

This very curious piece of the workmanship of the 18th century formed one of "the relics of singular interest" at Strawberry-hill; in the sale last spring was one of "the valuables of the tribune," or, from the crowds then and there assembled, more properly, the Strawberry "crush-room;" and well do we remember our endurance of heat and toil to obtain a glimpse of this precious jewel. It was purchased by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street, for a large sum, and, after an active competition amongst the bidders, has just been bought by her Majesty, at the price, it is said, of 200 guineas. It was about to be sold to a foreign collector, who is in possession of the celebrated iron ring of the unfortunate husband of Mary Queen of Scots, when the good taste of her Majesty rescued it, and it is now amongst the royal jewels of England, as formerly it was amongst the royal jewels of Scotland. It is the identical jewel worn by Lord Darnley. It was made by order of Lady Margaret Douglas, his mother, in memory of her husband, Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox and Regent of Scotland, who was murdered by the party who opposed him in religion. The jewel, which is of exquisite workmanship, is of fine gold, in the form of a heart, about two inches long and nearly two inches in breadth. On the surface, which opens in front, there is a coronet, in which are three small rubies and an emerald. Under the coronet there is a sapphire in the shape of a heart, with wings of ruby, emerald, and sapphire. The coronet is supported by Victory and Patience. There are also two figures on the jewel, representing Faith and Hope. The robes of all these figures, which are very elaborate, are of ruby and sapphire enamelling. There is the following legend:—

"Salvabit Victorie in yair Pretence,
"Quaha lepis stit constantly with Patience."

The coronet and little heart may be both opened up from below: within the coronet are three letters in cipher, M. L. S., with a crown of laurel over them. On the reverse of the coronet within are two hearts joined a Preceded by two arrows, bound by a wreath with a legend, "Quaha w

Resolve." When the little heart is opened a skull and two bones are seen, and two hands holding a label, from which hangs a horn with the rest of the legend, "Death sal dissolve." On the other side of the jewel is the sun shining on a heliotropium, or sunflower, beautifully enamelled; the moon and stars are also represented. There are a salamander in the flames, a pelican feeding her young with her blood, a shepherd, a traveller, a dog and a bird, and a phoenix, all emblematical, with a legend—

"My stait to them I may comper
"For you quha is of Bontes rare."

When the whole heart is opened, on the reverse are seen two men in Roman armour fighting. An executioner holding a woman by the hair with a cuttle axe, as about to decapitate her; two frightful jaws, out of which issue three spectres in flames. The figure of Time is seen drawing a naked figure, supposed to be Truth, from a well; and a female on a throne, with a fire in which many crosses are burning. There are three legends:—"Ze seem al my Plesur," "Tym gaves al leir," and "Gar tell my Relaes." The whole is exquisitely worked, and is one of the most extraordinary remains of the art of the age.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, March 28, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In the general dearth of fashionable intelligence that has so long pervaded my communications, it will be really refreshing to find something new; I do not, however, promise you that my intelligence will be very interesting, still, as the harbinger of something better for the future, I trust you will receive my description of the only toilettes that I have lately seen that are really worth the attention of your readers. I propose, in the first place, to commence with a very pretty indoor toilette, which a fashionable friend of mine has just sported, and the effect of which I hope you will agree with me in thinking very striking. This dress is a robe de chambre in green damask, the skirt open and lined with orange poul de soie, and bordered round the base by a high bias in poul de soie; the corsage is made high and open, with an orange lining, the facings of which are made to join those of the skirt; the collar is squared, and is of damask, bordered in poul de soie; double sleeves—the first long and plain, the second plain at the top, but made like a nun's at bottom; the front is relieved by ornaments embroidered in passementerie, and permitting the under sleeve to be seen; a green cordelier, terminated by a large tassel, completes the costume. The under-robe worn with this undress is of Scotch batista, trimmed with a fall of lace, and with a corsage open at the neck, embroidered, and trimmed with narrow lace. As far as evening and ball dresses are concerned, I have little to say that is very interesting; still, however, the following costumes are deserving of notice, and I shall attempt to give you a short description of them, the more especially as they were worn by some of our ultra fashionables, whose patronage stamps the seal of distinction upon everything they patronize. The first of these dresses was a robe in jonquille satin, the skirt open throughout its whole height, the two sides springing from the point of the corsage, and permitting a lining of white satin, ornamented with a trimming of English lace and knots of jonquille satin, to be seen through the opening; the corsage of this dress was plain, and open at the neck and pointed; the sleeves were very short. A second lady wore a robe of grey satin, ornamented in compartments with bouquets of flowers of different colours, the corsage open at the neck, pointed, and having three bouquets in the length of the corsage. Another costume which excited much attention was a robe in grey damask, open throughout its height, the two sides parted from the point of the corsage, and thus showing in the opening a lining of rose-coloured satin trimmed with English point lace, laid in zig zags, and attached to the grey skirts by rosettes of lace; the corsage open at the neck and pointed; the sleeves very short. To my taste, however, the most elegant of all these dresses was a robe of white crêpe, with a double skirt open from the left side towards the waist, and rounded at the bottom, trimmed completely round by a gold lace embroidery perfectly open and exposed; the under robe was in white satin; the corsage was Grecian, with a band of golden cord; short sleeves, open below, and closed by little laces of gold, terminated by tassels of the same material, which fall down upon the arms. For head-dresses few things are more elegant than the turbans now in fashion, whether they are formed of silver gauze, adorned with slight bands of gold threads falling on the shoulder, or the Arab turban in blue Cashmere embroidered in silver. Let me not omit to mention two or three coiffures in blue velvet and cloth of gold, ornamented on the left side with white plumes, and at the back part by a long Arab tassel with long fringes of gold and silk.

HENRIETTE DE B.

AMERICAN EMBASSY TO CHINA.—We see by the Washington papers received by the last mail steamer from Boston, that Congress had passed an act, appropriating 40,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Peking, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty, and Mr. Nathan Dunn, the wealthy merchant and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is proposed as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in Canton, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high integrity and moral worth. We understand that Mr. Dunn scrupulously refrained from participating in the demoralising opium trade, and when application was made to the Viceroy of Canton for permission to ship his splendid museum, his Highness promptly granted the request, saying that Mr. Dunn had never violated the laws, or been engaged in smuggling opium.—*Morning Post*, March 21.

STAMP DUTIES ON LEGACIES, &c.—A parliamentary paper, just published, shows that in the year ending the 5th of January, 1843, the total amount of duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was—in England and Wales, £2,001,960 7s. 6d.; in Scotland, £150,213 11s. 2d.; in Ireland, £114,923 15s. 6d. Total, £2,267,105 14s. 4d. Duties received since 1797—in England, £59,643,426 6s. 11d.; in Scotland, £3,287,910 19s. 8d.; in Ireland, £1,664,853 8s. 9d. Total duties received since the year 1797 amount to £64,596,190 6s. 4d.

UNREHEARSED TRAGEDY IN A PRUSSIAN THEATRE.—A serious accident happened on the 13th March, at the Elberfeld Theatre, in Prussia, during one of the scenes from the opera of "Der Freischütz," in which Max brings down the eagle with his rifle. The gun to be used in its representation was one which had been borrowed a few minutes before the commencement of the performances from a sportsman, who, in handing it to the party, expressly told him that it was loaded. The eagle was upheld by one of the stage carpenters, and Max, either forgetting or not believing, that the piece was loaded, fired, and the poor fellow received the charge in his breast and right arm. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the wound was not mortal, although it is likely to keep the sufferer long on a bed of suffering.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION PETITION.—We copy the following from the parliamentary report of the inquiry, published on Wednesday week:—Thursday, March 23. The names were called over; all present.—Mr. Austin was heard in conclusion of his argument on behalf of the case of the sitting member.—The room was cleared.—The committee deliberated.—Motion made (Mr. Disraeli).—"That John Walter, Esq., is duly elected Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the town and county of the town of Nottingham."—Question put.—The committee divided.—Ayes: Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Botfield; Noes: Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Sir R. Ferguson.—The Chairman declared himself with the Noes.—So it passed in the negative.

AWFUL CALCULATION.—An authentic and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, calculates that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth amounts to about 36,627,843,275,075,146. This sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues on the surface of the globe, leaves 11,830,698,732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which, being divided as above, gives about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the miles be reduced to square rods, and the number, he says, will be 2,853,273,600,000, which, being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give back five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying-ground, and, according to the above statement, there will be 1283 persons to be buried on each square rod; and a rod being capable of being divided into twelve graves, it appears that each grave must have contained one hundred persons, and the whole earth have been dug over one hundred times to bury its inhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed! What a lesson to human pride, vanity, and ambition!—*Year's End*.

INVETERATE SMOKING.—The Central Americans are, probably, the most inveterate smokers on the face of the earth. Men and women, girls and boys, all smoke, day and night—in bed as well as out of bed. Mr. Stephens, in his "Incidents of Travels" in that wild and picturesque country, relates, that at one of the mansions of the Dons, where he "put up" for a time, the lord and lady of the house slept with their heads at different ends of the bed, so that, in the unavoidable accompaniment of smoking, they might not incommode each other.

By the ancient laws of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house; the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EXPLANATION BETWEEN SIR ARTHUR AND CHARLES.



NOTWITHSTANDING Lady Grange had Caroline in her room before she retired to rest, with the view of inspiring her with feelings of contempt for "that pitiful idiot" Sir Arthur; notwithstanding the angry menaces to which she had recourse, when she found the match defended by the repetition of her own precepts; notwithstanding she denounced him as "an imbecile creature," and declared her conviction that the "pair would be the legitimate laughing stock of England,"—Caroline still remained firm.

That her ladyship would have been too happy to have the "imbecile creature" in question herself is a fact which cannot even with the semblance of truth be denied; nor is it less true, nor was it less natural, seeing that Sir Christopher Grange had at that important period of British history been dead two years, that this high consideration had the direct effect of increasing her indignation at the prospect of that same imbecile creature and Caroline being united; and therefore it will not, except indeed by regular philosophers, be held to be marvellous that the thought of being defeated by a comparatively inexperienced girl—the idea of having trained up a child to form a barrier between her and her hopes—should have kept her awake the whole night. She was indeed excessively restless. Her favourite pupil had been far too apt! Still she had hopes—high hopes, for, although it was clear that her pupil would not be unaught, it was not quite so clear that she would not be in this case controlled.

In the morning, therefore, immediately after breakfast, her ladyship left the table, when Caroline and Sir Arthur, who knew what was to follow, looked at each other and smiled. Sir Arthur then took out his tablet, and having written—"My dearest Caroline, are you still firm?"—said "Are you a good French scholar, Greville?"

"No," replied Greville, "I used to be, but now I have nearly lost it all."

"Caroline will probably do me the favour then to turn this into English?"

Caroline with grace received the tablet and smiled, and having written "Unchanged and unchangeable!" returned it to Sir Arthur, who immediately exclaimed "Good! very good!—I knew that I might have staked my existence upon it, safely!"

The anticipated message now came from Lady Grange, and Caroline obeyed the summons instantly, looking at Sir Arthur as she left the room, with an expression indicative of firmness.

Contrary to all expectation, her ladyship received her with a most gracious smile, and kissed her as she entered with very great affection.

"Well, my love," she observed, with a playfulness of manner which was really very interesting, "allow me to congratulate you on your good looks this morning! You slept well I hope, dear?"

"Excellently well," replied Caroline.

"Ah," rejoined her ladyship with a sigh, "I wish to heaven I could with truth say that I did. I would have given worlds could I have slept!—Oh! Caroline, Caroline; you know not what agony I have endured on your account."

"Dear aunt, I am sorry, very sorry to hear it!"

"I would not, my love, pass another such a night for the universe. I am sure that I never should survive it. The only thing, dear, which sustained me was the confidence I reposed in your judgment, the conviction that you possessed too much sense to adhere to your expressed determination. You have reflected, dear, upon all that passed between us last evening? I am sure that you have, and I am also sure that reflection has induced you to alter your views. Come, my love, now make me happy; say, Caroline, say that you will break off this most unblest match!"

"My dear aunt," said Caroline calmly, "I am sorry that I have caused you so much uneasiness—"

"I know that you are, dear; but all is forgiven."

"I am also sorry," pursued Caroline, "that the judgment which I have formed in this matter is so incompatible with yours. I have reflected upon all you have said; I have indeed reflected deeply, and the result of that reflection, my dear aunt, is, that my views are unchanged."

"They are?" cried her ladyship, fiercely. "Unchanged! And, of course," she added, with a chuckling sneer, "of course you know that his views are also unchanged?"

"I do," replied Caroline, firmly.

"Minx!" exclaimed her ladyship, starting from her seat in a rage: "This is your gratitude!—this my reward! From this moment I cast you off for ever!—Out of my sight!—I hate you!"

Caroline accordingly withdrew, and her ladyship instantly rang for her maid, whom she promptly despatched for Sir Arthur. The poor girl, perceiving her mistress's excitement, of course flew, and having delivered the message in terms much milder than those in which it had been sent, Sir Arthur proceeded to wait upon her ladyship; but as on his way he met Caroline in tears, which, on learning the cause, somewhat ruffled the old knight; he on entering the room said at once "Lady Grange, I am not a child, and therefore will not submit to be schooled like a child. I have obeyed your summons because I am anxious to show no disrespect; but knowing the object for which I have been summoned, I shall save you much trouble and time by declaring that, whether it be with or without your sanction, Caroline shall be my wife!"

Lady Grange, without giving audible utterance to a syllable, instantly bounced from the room, and having ordered her carriage, proceeded to dress, and thus threw the whole house into a state of commotion. It is true, Greville calmly observed that things must take their course; but he could not avoid estimating the loss he might sustain by the withdrawal of his sister's countenance from the family; and while Sir Arthur was earnestly impressing upon Caroline that her happiness would not depend upon her ladyship's smiles, the amiable Lucrece was doing all in her power to tranquillize her aunt, who would not, however, patiently listen to a word.

The carriage, as the utmost expedition had been enjoined, was soon announced, when the sisters repaired to the hall with the view of taking leave of their aunt, while Greville established himself at the gate. The trunks were brought down and placed on the box as before, and when all was in readiness her ladyship descended with all the dignity at her command.

"Dear aunt," said Caroline, "do not leave us yet."

"Oh! pray do not," added Lucrece.

Her ladyship darted a look of contempt at Caroline, and passed them. She also passed Greville at the gate with an expression of disgust; but having entered the carriage, she turned and said fiercely, "Alexander, you ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

"What am I to do?" cried Greville. "What in the name of all the gods am I to do?"

"Do!" replied her ladyship, "what are you to do? I consider my connection with the family to be a disgrace!" And, having delivered herself precisely to this effect, she sunk back in the carriage, gave the signal, and was off.

"Well!" said Greville with a shrug, on re-entering the house, "of course she was to go or she wouldn't have gone!"

"Think no more about it," said Sir Arthur, "she'll very soon come round. Come, my dear girls, come! banish this ridiculous affair from your minds and be happy. Charles," he added, "a word with you in the library."

Up to this time Sir Arthur had never directly intimated anything having reference to his marriage in the presence of Charles. He of course suspected that the affair was not unknown to him, and certainly that suspicion was strictly correct; he also suspected, although no allusion to the subject had been made, that Charles himself was enamoured of Caroline, having witnessed those attentions which, for the purpose described, he had paid her on the evening of his arrival; and hence, being anxious to have this suspicion either removed or confirmed, he resolved upon a mutual explanation, not only for the satisfaction of his own thoughts, but with a view to the justification of the course he had pursued.

"Now, Charles," said he, having entered the library, "the time is come for u



to have a little quiet conversation on a subject which interests us both. Of course you have heard of my contemplated marriage."

"I have," replied Charles.

"Oh, well. But it appears to have made you dull! I ought not, however, to be surprised at that, it being natural for every unmarried man to be somewhat thoughtful when a lady is about to be married for whom he entertains respect."

"Respect!" said Charles, who for more than one reason was anxious not to undecieve his uncle upon that point at present, "Respect!"

"Ay, sir! You don't mean to say you love my Caroline?"

"I dare not say so now."

"Dare not! What, sir, do you take me for?—a tyrant? Look you, Charles: I know your disposition: I know that you would scorn to descend to falsehood: now, sir, I ask you, calmly and distinctly, whether you really love Caroline?"

"If I had an affection for her uncle—"

"An affection! What has affection to do with it? A man may have an affection for his child, for his brother, for his father, nay for the whole of his species—sir—the whole of his species, and for every living creature besides: a dog may have an affection for his master—a dog, sir! I ask you not for whom you have an affection! you may have an affection for thousands, and a sincere affection too,—I ask you, plainly and simply, sir, whether you in reality love Caroline? I perceive, I perceive, you cannot say that you do, and therefore I can now proceed to justify that step which, did you really love her, would appear too much like an act of tyranny to be pleasing. Now, I do love Caroline! I will not attempt to disguise it from you, Charles, for you are and ever shall be, if you mind how you behave yourself, viewed by me as if you were in reality my son. Well, the fact that I love her gives me, you will admit, the greater claim; but I have, moreover, proof—now don't say a word about age, because I've had enough of that from other quarters—I say that I have moreover proof that she loves me! which gives me an absolute right to her! Now, for yourself: you want a wife—don't attempt to deny it: you do want a wife: nay you must have a wife before you commence practice! Very well: marry the sister."

"Her sister?—Lucrece?"

"Ay! Lucrece. Marry her; and then we shall all be made happy together. We will be happy! Nothing on earth shall interfere with our happiness! you are defeated—fairly, signally defeated—as my rival! you must admit that: therefore marry Lucrece. She's a fine girl—an amiable, elegant girl—affectionate, beautiful, accomplished. Marry her then! What can it matter, so that you have one of them, which you have?"

"What if I were to use the same argument to you?"

"To me it would not apply. Besides I am entitled to the choice, not only because I am your senior, though in constitution certainly that's not much, but because Caroline really is the object upon whom I have set my soul. You have no claim to her! you do not love her! independently of which, and this I hold to be insuperable, she does not love you! she can't you know! it's all perfect nonsense to suppose it: she can't love us both!"

"I admit that she cannot love both of us personally!"

"Dare again to hint, sir, that she loves me for anything but myself, and I'll for ever disown you. It is an offence, sir! a very gross offence, and therefore if you value my favour you will never allow another insinuation of that kind to escape your lips. Oh, had I the slightest doubt—but I'll not do her the injustice to think of it for a moment."

"You know, I presume, that I would not wantonly do anything with a view to diminish your happiness."

"I know it, I know it, my dear boy, I know it. It was thoughtlessness—thoughtlessness merely. Let us, therefore, say no more about it. But to business. I'll have Caroline, you'll have Lucrece: is that settled?"

"Why, some little time for reflection I suppose will be allowed?"

"Reflection? Pooh, nonsense. You'll have plenty of time for reflection when it's over. I hate these boy courtships; I have a disgust for sighing, and simpering, and quarrelling, and making it up again, month after month, and year after year. Let us do the thing like men, Charles, off hand and at once as if we meant it: that's the only way to do business to perfection."

"Well, then, suppose I give you an answer in a week?"

"I'll not wait a week for you or any man alive!"

"But it need not at all interfere with your arrangements."

"Yes it will: it will seriously interfere with them. No, no, let both affairs come off on the same day."

"Well, what day do you propose?"

"To-morrow, to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" exclaimed Charles, "why you give them no time to prepare!"

"To prepare what?"

"Their dresses and so on. Besides—"

"Now, there's nothing besides: and as for their dresses they can be made just as well after the wedding as before. The thing will be quite quiet! the whole world will not be there! At all events it must be to-morrow. Now, you remain here, and I'll send Lucrece to you: be quick about the matter, and then, when I've settled all with Greville, we'll both start off to the surrogate at once."

Having a most affectionate regard for his uncle, whom he ever esteemed highly, and whose heart he well knew to be warm and sound, Charles strongly disapproved of his marriage with Caroline, being naturally apprehensive that unhappiness would be the result; but knowing that in all such cases opposition is worse than useless—knowing that reason can never prevail while the judgment sleeps and passion reigns—he made no attempt to deter him from the pursuit of the course proposed, feeling convinced, after witnessing the manner in which the hint he had given had been received, that any direct observation on the subject would be productive of nothing but irritation. With regard to Lucrece, he, of course, was delighted: no suggestion could have been more congenial to his feelings, but before he had time to collect his thoughts, which that totally unexpected suggestion had scattered, the door of the library opened, and Sir Arthur and Lucrece were before him.

"Now, sir, here's the lady," observed Sir Arthur, "say what you have to say, and don't be long about it."

He then withdrew, when Charles approached, and taking her hand, smiled and led her to a seat.

"What secret is this?" she inquired with an air of anxiety, for she really did not understand it.

"Lucrece," said Charles, who felt somewhat confused, "I have an extraordinary task to perform, and as you have heard haste enjoined, you will forgive me if in the performance of that task I should come too abruptly to the point. Lucrece," continued Charles, with an intensity of expression, "I some time since proposed for you in town to your aunt, Lady Grange."

"Indeed!" said Lucrece, whose face and neck became crimson on the instant. "Indeed I was not aware of that."

"I thought not. Prudential motives doubtless induced Lady Grange to conceal it from you. Well! I was rejected—of course I was rejected—but my hopes were not thereby destroyed: I still hoped and continue to hope, notwithstanding the prospect had sunk below the horizon, that eventually you would be mine! What has happened? What has happened within the last few hours? Caroline is about to be united to my uncle. But this you know: there is, however, something consequent on that with which you have still to be acquainted. My uncle has just been with me, and conceiving that I was attached to Caroline, advanced certain arguments to prove that he had a greater claim to her than I had, and wished me distinctly to understand that I had been most signally defeated as his rival! which was certainly, as far as it went, very amusing; but in order to console me for the loss of Caroline, what do you think he proposed?"

"I cannot tell: I cannot even conjecture."

"Lucrece, he has even proposed that there be two marriages in the family, and both to come off the same day! Now would you have believed it?"

"Two marriages," said Lucrece, who had become extremely anxious, "but between whom?"

"My uncle and Caroline—you and me. Lucrece," he added, taking her passive hand in his, "believe me, I would not have been so abrupt had I not been thus urged by my uncle; nor will I even now, so much have I not been thus urged by my uncle; nor will I even now, so much have I not been thus urged by my uncle, independently of every consideration of self, pursue the subject if it be painful. I love you, Lucrece, not with any hot ephemeral passion, but calmly, steadily, yet fondly: so love you, that could I conceive that your happiness would be enhanced by your refusing to be mine, you would not be persecuted by me. I might still contemplate your features with pleasure; I might still in imagination partake of your joys; but believe me, I would sink every selfish feeling though loving you firmly and fondly still."

"Charles," said Lucrece in an earnest tone, "you have said that Sir Arthur conceived that you were attached to my sister—what induced that conception?"

"I'll explain: knowing the influence possessed by Caroline, especially with Lady Grange, under whose entire control you appear to have been up to this happy day, I paid her certain attentions on my arrival here, which you might have noticed, with the view of inducing her to aid me—"

"I see—I see clearly!" exclaimed Lucrece. "But have you not before paid her certain attentions?"

"Frequently; but always with that one object in view."

"Then you never did think of proposing—"

"To Caroline? Never!"

"I am satisfied. But, oh! if you had but known the agony those attentions induced, you would have saved me, I am sure, Charles, many a bitter pang."

"Is it so? Have I not been mistaken?"

"If you have ever imagined that your love was reciprocated, Charles, you have not."

"Dear Lucrece! you have indeed made me happy—most happy. But despite the pure happiness with which you have inspired me, delightful as it is, my love, to dwell upon this subject, I cannot forget that my uncle's impatience will prompt him to interrupt us before my task is complete, if we do not proceed. Now, Lucrece, my dearest love—my own Lucrece!—feeling as I now feel, secure in your affections, I will not ask you to accede to my uncle's wish; I will merely repeat that it is his wish that we should all be united on the same day."

"But what day does he propose?"

"To-morrow."

"To-morrow!—oh! impossible!"

"There he is, my love," said Charles, releasing her hand as Sir Arthur rapped at the door.

"Why, what an immense length of time you have been about this business!" cried Sir Arthur, as he entered the library. "Well," he added, "well? It's all settled I presume? Eh? Not settled yet? Well, then, I have but one course to pursue. I must settle it for you. Now give me your hands: wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband, et cetera et cetera? (See Illustration.)"

"I will," replied Lucrece.

"Oh! you have been studying the ceremony then! Now, sir, wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to love her, to cherish her, and so on?"

"I will," replied Charles.

"Very well. Then prepare to have each other to-morrow."

"But to-morrow, Sir Arthur!" exclaimed Lucrece.

"Oh, that's the point at which you have been sticking then all this time, is it?"

"Yes," said Charles, "we have been thinking—"

"Hold your tongue, sir! You have no voice in the matter. Lucrece, my dear, take my advice; have it over at once; the sooner affairs of this kind are settled the better. Now, I'll leave you together again for a time, while I go and astonish the nerves of papa. But don't for one moment think of putting it off!"

He then returned to Greville, with whom he had been endeavouring to make certain arrangements of a pecuniary character; but who, feeling secure in Sir Arthur's honour, and having been rendered by his highly cherished principle of preordination too indolent to give himself the trouble to take any precaution for the future, conceiving it to be of course utterly useless, left the whole matter entirely to him.

"Well, Greville," said Sir Arthur, on his return, "an increase of happiness! Nothing but happiness, confidence, and love! I have to announce to you that Charles and Lucrece will, with your consent, be married with us at the same church, by the same parson, and on the same day."

"Charles and Lucrece! Why it's the very first I've heard of it! I'd no idea that anything of the kind was even contemplated!"

"My friend, at my suggestion it has all been made up within the last half hour."

"Then, I suppose I'm to be left here entirely alone?"

"Decidedly not: oh, by no means!—go with us. Now, then, for your consent. I'll take care of them. Charles is a good fellow—an excellent fellow; they are perfectly sure to be happy."

"Is there any body else in the establishment about to get married? Because if there is, you know I may as well shut up the house! Unless, indeed, I'm to follow the example!"

"You will, perhaps; and you cannot do better."

"Well! things must take their course—we shall see. But this is revolutionizing a man's whole establishment with a vengeance!"

"As a father, you wish, of course, to see your daughters well married?"

"Why, certainly, I do!"

"Very well, then, they will be well married. They'll both be taken care of; they'll both be made happy; therefore say no more about it, but give your consent."

"But what will my sister say?"

"Greville, let her say what she pleases. The girls will no longer be under her control; they will no longer have to depend upon her smiles. She will be, doubtless, somewhat piqued for a time; but depend upon it, Greville, when she finds that they are not only settled and happy, but living in a style at least equal to her own, she'll be glad, if not proud, to receive them."

"Well, if it is to be, why it is; and no more need be said on the subject. It were useless for a man to withhold his consent to a matter which must be; while if it is not, his consent will never bring it to pass."

"Very well; then it's perfectly understood that you offer no opposition. Now, will you accompany Charles and me to the surrogate?"

"Why should I go?"

"Why it will look better, especially as we are unknown."

"Oh, I've not the least objection! I'll go with pleasure!"

The carriage was then ordered, and Sir Arthur, having explained all to Caroline, commissioned her to overcome the scruples of Lucrece. This was found to be a task of some difficulty. It was, however, eventually accomplished. Lucrece, although with reluctance, did consent to be married on the morrow.

Sir Arthur, Charles, and Greville then started for the licences, and Fred was deputed by his sisters to solicit the attendance in the morning of certain young friends who resided in the vicinity, when the milliners were sent for, and the minister seen, and while the ladies (in pursuance of their expressed wish) were engaged in the completion of their preliminary arrangements, the gentlemen spent a jovial evening together.



To be continued weekly.)

CHESS.

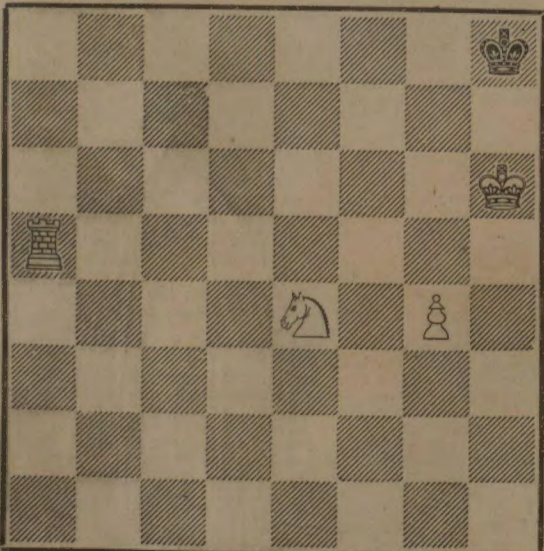
Solution to problem No. 19.

WHITE. BLACK.
B to Q B 4th sq ch Q P two
B B P takes P en passant ch Kt to Q 4th
B takes Kt, checkmate.

PROBLEM, No. 20.

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.—It is related in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Sheffield very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when, with great simplicity of manner, but with great courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this the gentleman asked to see what he had done, and, pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, gave the youth a sixpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantrey ever received for the production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men who from small beginnings rise to stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstance of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean was in its small beginning but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding like a silver thread between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree that swept the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was in its small beginning but a little seed trodden under foot, unnoticed; then a small shoot that the leaping hare might have for ever crushed.

Everything around us tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher.

Despise not small beginnings of wealth.

The Rothschilds, Giffard, Aston, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands; and from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings, had they said within themselves, what is the use of these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go, they would never have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by this economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; this little once gained, more will easily follow.

Despise not the small beginnings of education.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he becomes, and how he is revered. Ferguson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers of Europe. Herschel, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but a little more than a drummer-boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become as foundation stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gain with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lucre-seeking miser, must put out his knowledge at usury, and, by lending out his stock to others, increase by the commerce of his thoughts his capital, until his one talent shall have become five, and this five shall have gained to them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honour.

The fame which springs up on a sudden, like a mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. True fame and honour are of slow growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest offices to the highest stations—from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honour, because they are low, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the small beginnings of error.

The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginning of error, though first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundations of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All first errors are small; despise them not; they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society.

RECIPE FOR INVALIDS.—One pint of port wine, or sherry, one ounce of isinglass, half an ounce of gum-arabic, two ounces of brown sugar, half a nutmeg grated. Add lemon-peel and cloves to flavour it. Simmer by the fire till all is dissolved, but do not let it boil. Strain through clear muslin, and give the size of a nutmeg two or three times a day.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

I HAVE NO TIME LEFT FOR STUDY.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labours to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederic, with an empire at his discretion, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Napoleon, with all Europe at his disposal; with kings in his ante-chamber begging for vacant thrones; with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirit of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdom, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every young man has time, if he be careful to improve it; and if he does improve it as well as he might he will reap a great reward.

AN AFFECTING STORY.—The late George Dunn, gaoler of Kilmainham, was a blunt, kind-hearted Northumbrian, who had witnessed many affecting scenes in his time. Being required to mention the incident, connected with capital punishments, which had most affected him during his long experience, he selected one so simple, and so touching, as proves him to have been possessed not only of very tender feelings, but of a most correct and delicate judgement. At the last interview between a condemned criminal and his wife, their child—a bonny wee thing, just beginning to prattle—was playing about the cell. Her eye was caught by the glitter of the bolts which confined the father's legs, and she cried out in blissful ignorance of their use—"Oh daddy, daddy, what pretty things! You never wore these at home."—"Many a sad thing I have seen," said the honest gaoler, "and many a cry I have heard within these walls; but never one that made me blubber like a child till then. The mother, sir, and the poor fellow himself—Oh, sir, it was terrible—terrible."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF FEMALE EDUCATION OBJECTIONABLE.—It is with what is taught, not with those who teach, that I am daring enough to find fault. It may be that I am taking an unenlightened and prejudiced view of the subject; yet, such is the strong conviction of my own mind, that I cannot rest without attempting to prove that the present education of the women of England does not fit them for faithfully performing the duties which devolve upon them immediately after leaving school, and throughout the whole of their after lives,—does not convert them from helpless children into such characters as all women must be, in order to be either esteemed or admired. Nor are their teachers accountable for this. It is the fashion of the day—it is the ambition of the times—that all people should, as far as possible, learn all things of which the human intellect takes cognizance; and what would be the consternation of parents whose daughter should return home to them from school, unskilled in modern accomplishments, to whom her governess should say, "It is true I have been unable to make your child a proficient in either French or Latin, nor is she very apt at the use of the globes, but she has been pre-eminent amongst my scholars for her freedom from selfishness, and she possesses a nobility of feeling that will never allow her to be the victim of meanness, or the slave of grovelling desires?" In order to ascertain what kind of education is most effective in making woman what she ought to be, the best method is to inquire into the character, station, and peculiar duties of woman throughout the largest portion of her earthly career, and then ask, for what she is most valued, admired, and beloved.—*Ellis's Women of England.*

WHYS AND WHENS.—By an Eminent Professor.—Why are publicans subject to imposition? Because they are liable to take inns.—Why was Lord Huntingtower like an empty house? Because he had such lots of bill on him.—Why does a penny pieman shed scalding tears? Because he cries "all hot."—Why is the Isle of Wight like Whitechapel? Because it's famous for its Needles.—What is the difference between Punch and Judy? A quarrel.—Why is the snow different from Sunday? Because it can fall on any day in the week.—*Punch.*

IRISH HUMOUR.—One gloomy day in the month of December a good-humoured Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him, at rather a long though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a good many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but, then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year!" Another Irish peasant, on a small ragged pony, was floundering through a bog, when the animal, in its efforts to push on, got one of its hoofs into the stirrups. "Arrah," said the rider, "my boy, if you are going to get up, it is time for me to get down."

A FILLIP FOR FOPS.—A lady correspondent of a Tennessee paper, writes on the subject of gentlemen's dress, and, among other sensible remarks, says:—"Gentlemen who exhibit their hair evidence of much labour at the toilette are not held in high estimation by the reflecting portion of the female sex. The hair should always be neatly arranged, but never laboriously smoothed and curled. Moustaches are never worn by men of ordinary good sense. Foppish fellows alone carry little canes, and keep the washerwoman's fold of their pocket-handkerchief undisturbed day after day. Rings, chains, and breast-pins of gold, or gold-like hues, never yet captivated a woman of common intellect."—*Boston Christian Register.*

MERCENARY MARRIAGES.—I have seen woman in her sweetest, noblest aspect; a thing of highest thoughts and deepest tenderness, still elevated—made softer still by ministering tastes, almost refined away from earth—a creature priceless and unpurchaseable as the angels. Yet have I seen her sold—bartered; paid for with golden guineas—tinkling title—with flashing coronet. I have heard something of the slave-markets of Cairo—of Alexandria; tales of snow-skinned Georgians and Circassians—of fairest victims vended by avarice of lust. The tales were touching—very, very touching. But hearing them, I have smiled at the wilful ignorance, the snug self-complacency of Britons—I have smiled and remembered me of the slave-markets of Saint James's! "What?" cries the reader, and lips turn slightly purple with indignation, "St. James's?" Yes, sir, St. James's! I have seen blue eyes, pink cheeks, scarlet lips sold—ay, as you would sell a nosegay—fathers and mothers lured on the customer, but having by a bishop, who shall bless the bargain. There is this difference between the Georgian and the British merchandise—a small circle of gold wire about it, no more. Have I not seen creatures with seraphic looks—beings that in real loveliness of form and aspect, in living harmony of gesture, have almost made the imagination barren; have I not seen them sold to some paralytic Plutus—some half-palsied earl? No—not sold; they were married. Their parents made for them good matches; they were married in a church—married with all the honours. The bells ring out a merry peal—look at the bride, her colour comes and goes, and her lip shakes like a rose-leaf in the wind; tears blind her eyes; and, as she steps from the carriage, the earth whirls about her! Is that the church door? Surely it is the entrance of a tomb. She fights with closed lips—mutely fights against her swelling heart. She raises her eyes—she sees her father's stony face glittering with a smile—a statue in the sun; beholds her mother's simper—her weight of great content; she turns—more horrible than all—and catches then the look of him in some brief minutes to be made her owner; he smiles, and her heart dies at his Pan-like leer! Well, they are married! The bargain is completed—the receipt, a marriage certificate, is duly passed. The happy couple start for his lordship's hall. An ox is roasted—bumps of ale are tapped—all is joy and rioting among his lordship's happy people! happy, too, happy of the happiest, is his lordship himself! What an excellent match for the bride! How many praise the wisdom—the policy—of her parents! How nobly they "have done their duty" by her. Is it not proved by after years? does not her ladyship make an immaculate wife? Is she not chaste as Iceland snows? Can even midnight drunkenness dare to pass a jest upon her? Is she not a pattern of all the choice properties? True—very true. Her father and mother are proud of the match—proud of the spotless virtue of their daughter. And she is virtuous. She may, with most serene defiance, think of Westminster Hall; but what has her prudent father to answer, what her most polite mother to reply to that harlotry of soul they have forced upon her—to that inevitable, daily falsehood which they have made her act—to that constant lie—that agonizing ulcer eating in her heart, most eating when a smile is flickering at her lips? Is she not a white slave—a Christian slave—a bondswoman bought in St. James's drawing-room, albeit wedded after at St. James's church? I have heard of women slaves toiling in rice-grounds; heard of the planter's whip winding like whetted steel around poor woman's form; of these things I have heard. But I have seen white slaves in carriages—have known the agonies inflicted on them by the scourge of their own mind, by the worm preying in their hollowing temples, by the very quietude of their despair.—*Punch.*

Dorsaz, the man who acquired considerable celebrity as the guide who saved the life of Napoleon, on the passage of the St. Bernard, died a few days ago in the village of St. Pierre, in the Vallois, where he had been residing for several years, and was known under the name of the Guide of Buonaparte. Dorsaz, on the occasion which conferred this name upon him, was close to the mule on which Napoleon was riding, when it made a false step, and would have plunged its rider over a precipice, if the guide had not, at the hazard of his life, prevented the accident. In a little time afterwards Dorsaz, ignorant of the rank of the person whose life he had saved, and fearing that he would be compelled to accompany the army as a guide farther than he wished to go, disappeared suddenly with his mule, which Napoleon was no longer riding, and it was not until six months after the battle of Marengo that he could be heard of. At this time the authorities were ordered to seek him out, and to present to him a sufficient sum of money to build a house for him to reside in, if he was not already in possession of one; or, in the latter case, to refund to him the amount which it had cost him. As Dorsaz had a house this latter course was adopted. The guides of this part of the country for many years after the event raised ample contributions from travellers, by pretending to each that the mule upon which he rode was the identical mule crossed by Napoleon at the passage of the St. Bernard. The truth, however, is, that this mule was purchased by Napoleon, when he had discovered the residence of his preserver.

AN ANTE-DILUVIAN TOAD.

While some workmen were employed, lately, at their avocations in Boag Quarry, near Stevenson, Ayrshire, they, on breaking up a piece of rock, found a toad "imbedded in the mass." On being released from its prison-house, it lay motionless for several minutes, but eventually became animated, and at present is quite lively. It is very large, and somewhat different in appearance from the common toad. In fact, it seems to have been a "sleeping Beauty" for "untold ages."

EFFECTS OF VANITY.

Those who have not been led by some accident or other to study the effects of vanity in characters where it greatly predominates have little comprehension of its strength. There is probably no passion, from the very lowest to the most sublime, from the tenderest to the most brutal, which more deeply dyes with its influence the mind where it takes root. Greatly do those mistake who call it a "little" passion—it is a great, an absorbing, a tremendous one. Its outward bearing, indeed, when the feeling is unskillfully permitted to catch the eye, may often seem trivial, and provoke more smiles than sighs; but its inward strength of influence is not to be judged thereby. As little do the graceful sinuosities of the constructor's wavy movements give notice of the deadly gripe into which they can contract themselves, as do the bland devices which purvey to a vain man's appetite announce the insatiable voracity that is to be fed, or the unscrupulous means which may be resorted to in order to content it.

A PARLIAMENTARY GLOSSARY.

As there are several technical phrases and peculiar forms used in the House of Commons, which are not to be found in that excellent book, "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," we subjoin a brief explanation of a few of the most remarkable, which it is proper to premise is equally applicable to every political party in the state:—

Government.—A number of highly respectable individuals, who, having obtained a majority in the House of Commons, are allowed to sit on the right hand of the Speaker. They are particularly remarkable for a "morbid delusion," the first symptom of which is a strong conviction of the increasing prosperity of the country, whatever may be the outward indications of a contrary state of things.

Opposition.—A party in parliament who enjoy a monopoly of patriotism and are, *par excellence*, the protectors of the rights and liberties of the subject. Their attachment to their principles is evinced by invariably objecting to every proposition made by the Ministry; and their violence in opposition is generally proportionate to their numerical strength. They are characterised by a very healthy tone of feeling; but it sometimes happens that a majority places the Opposition on the Treasury benches, in which case they invariably become affected with the usual symptoms of languor and apathy that afflict all who inhabit that unwholesome locality.

Premier.—A gentleman who, in consequence of having a certain number of supporters, becomes endowed with this valuable peculiarity—that whatever he says is considered wise, logical, and pertinent. It sometimes happens that a member of the Opposition attempts to remind the Premier of a discrepancy between his former opinions and those he entertains as the head of the Government; but this member is interrupted by indignant cries of "Question!" and the Speaker calling him to order, states that he cannot, according to Parliamentary usage, allude to anything which fell from an honourable member in the course of a former debate. It is worthy of remark that the Premier, in boasting of any measure, always uses the pronoun "I," whilst, in explaining any mistake of his administration, he invariably says "we"—meaning thereby that it was to his colleagues the blame of such a mistake ought principally to be applied.

Previous Question.—A bowstring by which the Government strangles any motion that by its reasonableness and truth promises to prove an "ugly customer." The "previous question," in Parliamentary language, means a termination of a debate without any decision on the merits of the motion; but literally it means "We are stronger than our opponents, and we shall give no explanation."

Amendment.—A silly motion often made by a juvenile county member who entertains the antiquated notion that people in Parliament are accessible to reason; such an amendment is nearly always lost, and the mover expresses great indignation at Bellamy's. He is laughed at by the old members; and, after a few years' experience, wonders how he could have been so very simple as to have attempted to use argument in the House of Commons.

Aye.—The Ministerial slogan, or war-cry. It is usually loud and vehement in proportion to the injustice of the measure brought forward.

No.—An expression of dissatisfaction, caused by disapproval of a proposition, or an unsuccessful application for patronage.

Constitutional.—Whatever course the Ministry may think proper to adopt.

Unconstitutional.—Anything inconvenient to the party in power.

Hear, hear.—An expression used to indicate accordance with a sentiment delivered, or attention to a fact stated in debate. It is often used also when one of the opposite party makes an admission calculated to prejudice his own side of the question; but when any strange fact comes out in the course of discussion, the effect of which is to show that both parties are in error, then there are very loud cries of "Hear, hear!" from all parts of the house, neither side knowing very well why they join in the cry.

Order, order.—A slang phrase, equivalent to hissing in a theatre, and used to prevent anything disagreeable from being heard. It also means a Parliamentary etiquette, by which a member may say unpleasant things to his neighbour, and explain them, by alleging that he applied the terms only in a political sense; for example, that when he said "unfair and cowardly conduct," he meant politically unfair and cowardly.

Maiden Speech.—Generally a composition of unmeaning verbosity or puerile weakness. Sometimes written by the tutor, sometimes by the country curate. But the courtesy of the house and the usage of Parliament invariably procure it a patient hearing. It occasionally happens that the young senator has interest enough with a morning paper to get his speech published in *extenso*; and he thus contrives to pass for a week amongst maiden aunts and country cousins as the rising hope of the nation.

Committee of Ways and Means.—The real business of Parliament—namely, the means of devising how money to meet the public expenses is to be raised. Some profane persons pretend that to this we are indebted for having a government at all, and for those highly interesting party debates that afford such agreeable reading to friends in the country.

Arguments.—Sound substantial reasons which the Minister gives a member for supporting his administration. The process of convincing an obdurate representative is too logical to be useful in the House of Commons; and it is, therefore, generally entrusted to some official connected with the Treasury, in which case it has been seldom known to fail. It is said that John Hampden and Andrew Marvell were the only two members who ever remained unconvinced by Treasury logic; but this is mere tradition, and has been denied at Bellamy's by some of the most talented and learned representatives.

Universal Suffrage.—A proposal for apportioning the advantages of the elective franchise more generally amongst the people. It has been a matter of just complaint at Ipswich and Sudbury that the emoluments of voting were confined to too few, instead of being generally admitted as the inherent privilege of British subjects.

Freedom of Election.—Liberty to do what you like with your own vote as an elector, or your own money as a candidate.

Speaker's Eye.—A peculiarity of vision which, *ex officio*, belongs to the Speaker, and which is regulated by the hour of the night and the importance of a debate—a common place member, who is quite perceptible at eight o'clock, becoming dim in his outline as it grows later, until, at ten o'clock, he is quite invisible; whilst, on the contrary, such little men as Lord John Russell or Lord Stanley become remarkably apparent from that period till the close of the debate.

Division.—The decision to which hon. members come when the debate is over. This decision is uniformly the result of the most anxious investigation of the reasons and arguments *pro* and *con*; and is, therefore, to be considered as a conscientious conclusion. *Tempora mutantur*. Dr. Johnson used to say that he never knew an instance of a member having voted differently after a debate from what he intended to do before it began. Had he lived to the present day he would have seen the absurdity of that opinion.

No echo had left a charm behind.
But Truth's pure note, ever whispering clear,
Wand ring in air fresh sweetness caught;
Then, all unnoticed, it touch'd the ear,
And filled with music the cells of thought.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Old Mr. Lefevre, the father of the present Speaker of the House of Commons, and the principal founder of Currie and Co's house on Cornhill, illustrated the theory of banking one day to a customer in a significant manner. The customer in question was one of those men who find it very convenient to have bad memories. His account was almost always overdrawn, and whenever spoken to on the subject his answer was the same—he really had forgotten how it stood. At last, Mr. Lefevre, who had watched his opportunity, caught him one day at the counter, and said to him, "Mr. —, you and I must understand one another something better than we seem to do. I am afraid you do not know what banking is; give me leave to tell you. It's my business to take care of your money; but I find you are always taking care of mine. Now, that is not banking, Mr. —; it must be the other way: I'm the banker, not you; you understand me now, Mr. —; I'm sure you do!"—*Banks and Bankers.*

TRUTH AND RUMOUR.—BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

As Truth once paused on her pilgrim way,
To rest by a hedge-side thorny and sere,
Few wanderers there she charmed to stay,
Though hers were the tidings that all should hear.
She whispering sang, and her deep rich voice
Yet richer, deeper, each moment grew;
And still, though it bade the crowd rejoice,
Her strain but a scanty audience drew.

NO SURRENDER.

Some are in the habit of shouting "No surrender;" but I say we should all surrender; we should surrender our passions, and our prejudices, and our uncharitableness towards others. We should seek to win as much as we can from the common humanity of our adversaries. The good and the wise will pursue this course, and they will succeed; whilst the treacherous, the arrogant, and the intolerant will dwindle far behind, in the march, and will perish of self-contention, instead of coming up to win the laurels.—*Bamford.*

A BLIND WOMAN DISTINGUISHING COLOURS.

A poor woman, the wife of a weaver at Cambusbarrow, in Scotland, who had for many years totally lost her sight, was accustomed to employ herself in winding the wool of her husband's web, as well as that of others; and that which appears the more singular was that, without any difficulty, she discriminated between the different colours used in the worsted which passed through her hands; so that, in this respect, the loss of vision seemed to cause her but little inconvenience.

PEN AND INK SKETCH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—He is, then, a very decent-looking old gentleman, something like a country minister in Scotland, and kind, though somewhat vulgar, in manner. He chews tobacco, and kept rolling an enormous quid about in his mouth, and squirting his saliva on the carpet, which, round his chair, was really covered with a fluid of the most disgusting description. We talked of the revolution in Poland, and the state of France; and the old gentleman's ideas, I confess, did not strike me as very luminous, or evincing any great extent of political knowledge. He makes sad mistakes, too, in grammar, and asked me about my *servitude* in the army. This rather foolishly touched my pride, and I even felt half inclined to reply that an English officer, though he may see service, can never know *servitude*. Indeed, the general has a good deal of the Malaprop blood in his veins; but what puzzled me most was to conceive that a person so very mild and pleasant, and even *benevolent* in manner, could be the savage and ferocious duellist who, on several occasions, killed his antagonist as he would a dog. The house was dirty, and gave you the impression of a large ill-furnished and ill-kept hotel. His servants, with the exception of an Irish footman are all slaves!

ON THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

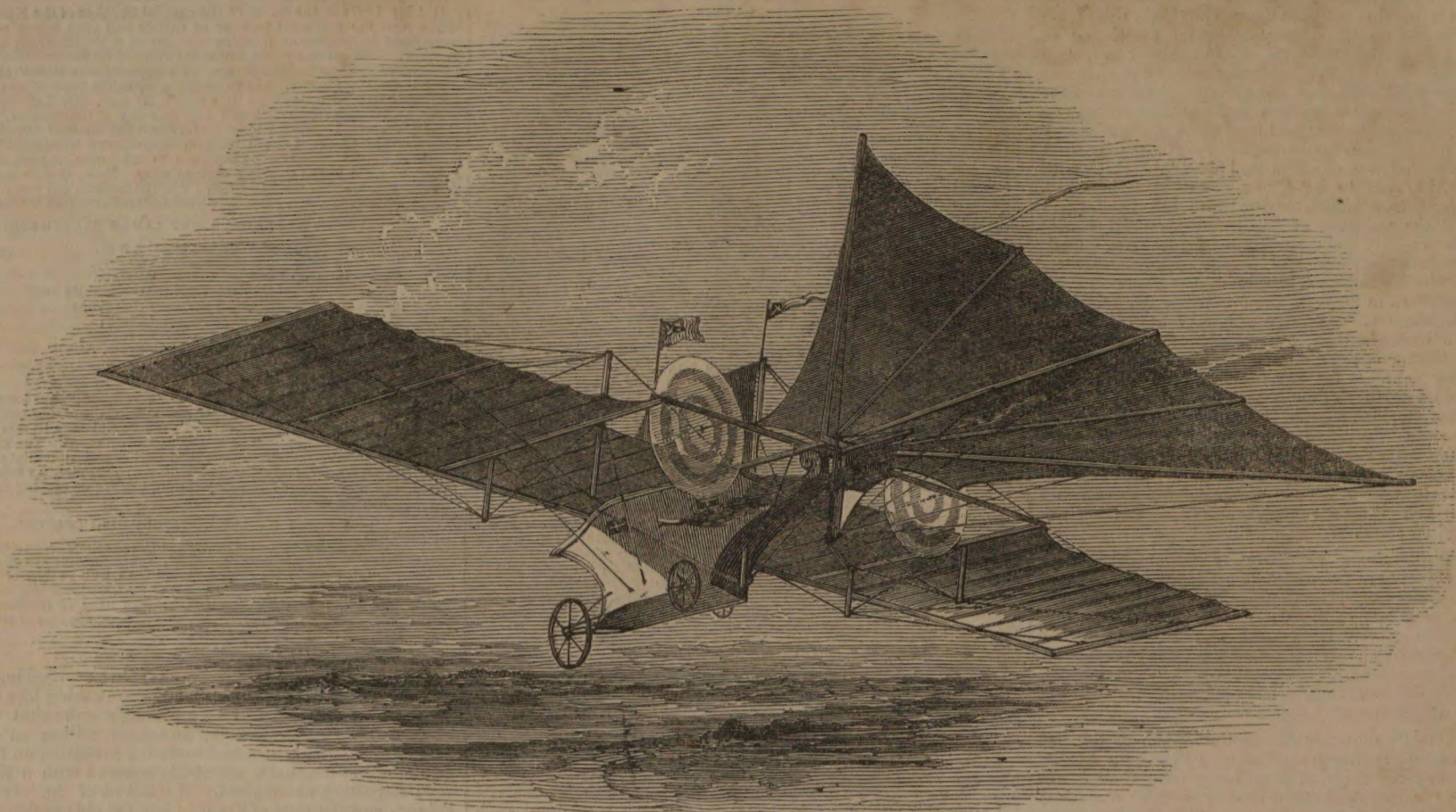
BY PROFESSOR PARTINGTON.

The present day is more fruitful in invention than that of any other period in the memory of man; but that it is easier to *invent* than it is to *mature* has long been an axiom, and we cannot but have our attention called to its truth when we examine the details of the machine depicted in the beautiful graphic illustration before us. The first attempt at flying in this country occurred early in the sixteenth century, when an Italian adventurer visited our island. He was very favourably received by James IV. of Scotland, who presented him with the abbacy of Tunland, and, having promised to gratify the Court with the exhibition of a plan which would enable any person to visit the most distant regions in a few hours, he had an apparatus made, consisting of huge wings, to be propelled by cords. Thus equipped, he leaped from the battlements of Stirling Castle, and, as might have been expected, speedily reached the ground. His reasoning on this unlucky result is worthy of being preserved. "My wings," said he, "were composed of various feathers; among them were the feathers of a *dung-hill* fowl, and they, by a certain sympathy, were attracted to the dunghill on which I fell; whereas, had my wings been composed of the feathers of eagles alone, as I proposed, the same sympathy would have attracted my machine to the higher regions of the air." Without attempting to analyse the sophistry of the ingenious Italian, we may next notice, though but briefly, the proposal of Dr. Darwin, to fly by the aid of steam power. His words are:—

"Soon shall thine arm, unconquered steam, afar
Draw the slow wagon, or impel the rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariots through the fields of air."

Dr. Darwin proposed to use wings similar to those of a bird, and to these motion was to be given by a gigantic power worked by high-pressure steam, though the details of his plan were not bodied out; but a few years afterwards Sir George Cayley attempted to show, by reference to mathematical data, that a flying chariot might readily be constructed so as to rise in the air. We believe this ingenious inventor expended a large sum of money in endeavouring to mature his plans, but they ended in failure. The rocket of Colonel Congreve, and its application to the conveyance of passengers by Mr. Perkins, come next in the list, and though a steam conveyance rocket is a very ingenious invention, yet there are few persons who would like to demonstrate its practical utility by making the first trip.

The peculiar feature of Mr. Henson's invention consists in the use of light frames, which may be covered with silk or linen, and placed in such a position that they form with the body of the aerial vehicle an angle similar to that of a bird when in the act of "skimming" through the air. The first impulse is intended to be given to the carriage by means of an inclined plane, down which it is to slide. With an apparatus thus constructed, there is no question but that a velocity might be attained capable of supporting the framework with the necessary covering for a short period of time; but a few, a very few seconds, must ensure its descent to the earth, despite the operation of the steam propellers. Mr. Henson has properly gone to nature for the position of the bird's wing, but he lost sight of the important fact that in animal mechanics the prime mover possesses an organization altogether different from that of elastic vapour giving motion to brass and iron. In the same way, it was proposed by another inventor to move propelling wings by human power, when one of our most eminent anatomists has demonstrated that the muscular power of a man is not one-eighth of that of a bird. A pigeon has been known to fly a hundred and ninety miles in five hours and a half—a speed that no human being can ever attain;—whilst the velocity that must be imparted to the propellers for the mere support of such a machine, under the most favourable circumstances, must be vastly greater than was ever yet imparted to any machine constructed by the ingenuity of man. There is another fact, of

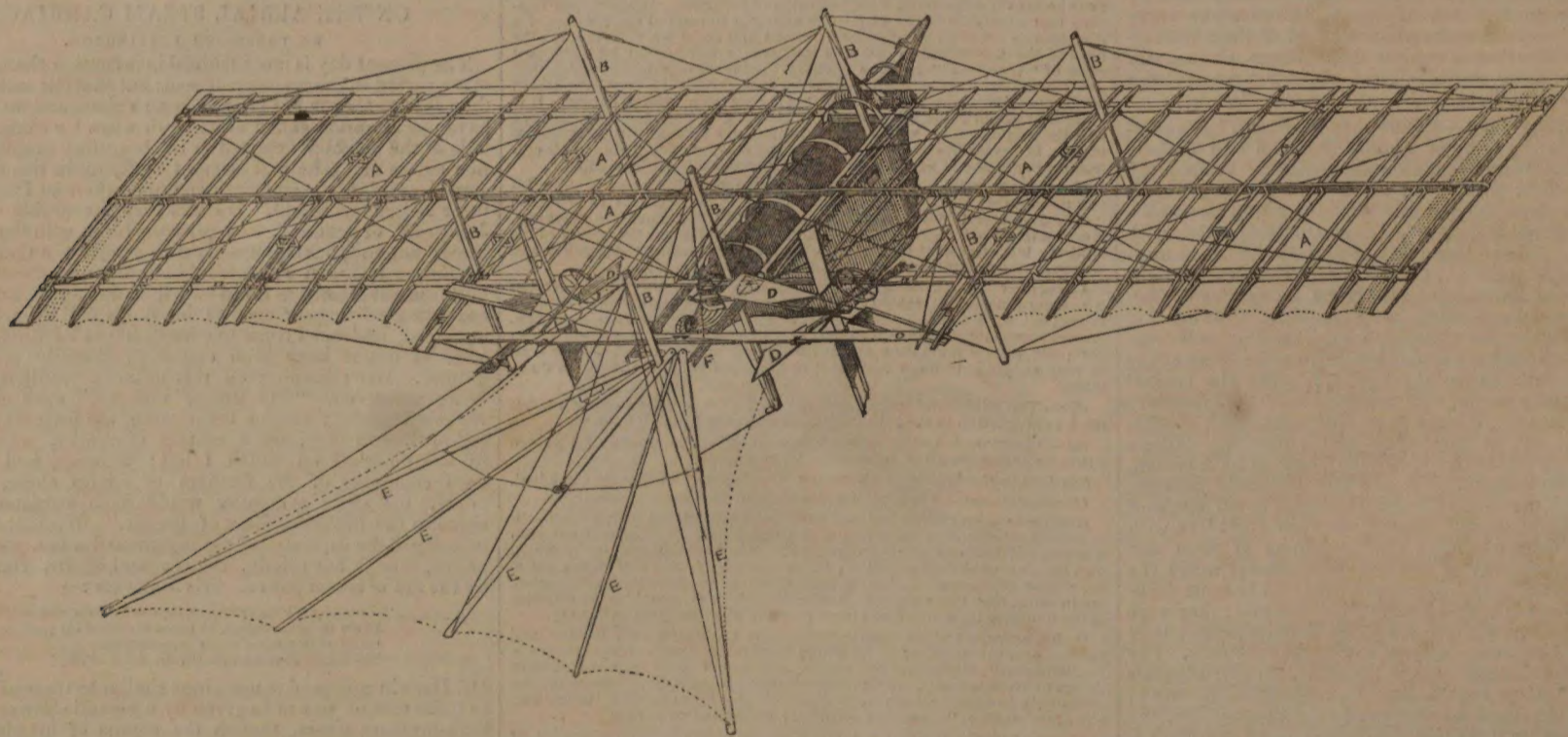


THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

which we ought not to lose sight in estimating the practical utility of the aerial carriage. Its framework, or wings, on which everything must necessarily depend, are 150 feet long, by 30 feet wide, offering an area of 4500 feet; and, when we look at the mechanical resistance offered by the air to a surface of that extent, it is hardly possible to conceive a plane so knit together by human workmanship as to preserve its stability. The fate of Mr. Cocking is still fresh in our recollection. Garnerin had descended with perfect safety, and so had Mr. Hampton, by the tension of a woven fabric, but, as soon as a

framed parachute was opposed to the resistance of the air with an increased velocity, which would be the case in the present instance, the entire machine was broken into shreds. The condensing steam-engine, by which the propellers are to be worked, possesses some originality, both in the mode of generating steam adopted by the inventor, and in its subsequent condensation, but nothing that covers the inherent defect of the principle of the carriage. Want of space prevents our further examination in detail, but enough has been said to show its unfitness for the purpose for which it is intended.

A, the main frame, or wings composed of the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, a, &c., and the bow-like individual frame across them.
B, B, B, B, &c., upright posts, or standards, to the upper and lower ends of which metallic braces, shown by the single lines, are attached, supporting various points in the frame.
C, C, a longitudinal piece, which forms the outer boundary of the space required for the vanes, or propellers.
D, D, D, &c., the vanes, or propellers, mounted on shafts, as shown in the figure, and drawn by steam-engines by means of bands.
E, E, &c., the tail, turning on a joint at F.
G, the car, containing the steam-engine, cargo, conductors, and passengers, in suitable compartments.
H, the rudder.



The covering of the wings and tail is of silk or linen: that of the wings is divided into three lengths for each end joining each other at the double frames shown: this division facilitates the rapid reefing and spreading of the covering, which is effected by the cords running parallel with the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, &c., of the wings. The tail and rudder are in like manner governed by cords proceeding from the car.

To the spectator the most striking part of the machine is the immense web which, in the most important respects, fulfils the office of wings. It consists of framework of great strength and extraordinary lightness, covered with silk or linen: its dimensions are not less than one hundred and fifty feet by thirty. It has neither joints nor the peculiar motion of wings, but is

perfectly stiff from end to end. One of its long sides goes foremost, and is a little raised: to the middle of the other is jointed the tail, of fifty feet in length, beneath which is a rudder: a small vertical web, placed across the wings at their middle point, serves to check lateral oscillation. The several parts, like the main frame, are constructed with an especial view to the combination of the necessary strength, with extreme lightness: the contrivance employed for this purpose is that of upright posts, or standards, to the tops and bottoms of which various points in the horizontal frame are connected with metallic braces. These parts are all shaped so as to pass through the air with the least possible resistance.

The car, and a very light and powerful steam-engine, are suspended from the middle of the wings, and are close to its under surface: the steam-engine actuates two sets of vanes, of twenty feet diameter, and six vanes each placed at the hinder edge of the wings, and as near to each other as the joint of the tail will permit.

The novelty of the steam-engine, as we have elsewhere stated, lies chiefly, if not entirely, in its boiler and condenser. The former consists of nearly fifty hollow truncated cones, averaging about three feet in length, and of four inches and a half in their greatest width: their blunted points, of about one inch in diameter, are downwards, and the whole are arranged above and about the fire; they present about fifty square feet to the action of radiating, and about as much more to that of communicative, heat. The steam is worked in two cylinders, in which it is cut off at one fourth of the stroke. Computing the power of the boiler to generate steam, by data derived from the effects of those of railroad engines, we conclude that the engine will be found of nearly twenty-horse power.

The condenser is composed of a number of small tubes, into which the steam is admitted, and which are exposed to the current of air produced by the rapid flight of the machine. The plan has been found perfectly efficient; and it dispenses with the necessity for carrying water, either to supply the place of that which is discharged as steam when it has performed its work, as in high-pressure engines, or to condense it that it may be returned to the boiler. The effect of these improvements in the boiler and condenser, combined with extreme simplicity and lightness in the other parts of the engine, is such that, though the engine is of the power of twenty horses, it is worked with twenty gallons of water; and its entire weight, with its boiler filled, is not more than 600 lbs.

